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Russia Plays the Zhirinovskiy Card Kremlin Asserts NATO Expansion Would Aid Hard-Liners

By Steven Erlanger

MOSCOW — The sizable vote for Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the extreme nationalist, in providing the Russian government a further weapon in its campaign against the extension of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to Central and Eastern Europe.

the case that Mr. Zhirinovskiy must not be overestimated, but that Russia's "wounded consciousness will be with us for some time."

strategy, only two or three vague notions, nor mechanisms nor resources.



BULGARIA TELLS ZHIRINOVSKY TO LEAVE — The extreme Russian nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy greeting hard-liners Tuesday in Sofia before he was ordered to leave Bulgaria within 24 hours for calling on President Zhelyu Zhelev to resign.

Spain Takes Over Banesto And Ousts Bank's Head Madrid Acts to Protect Financial System and To Reassure Depositors

By Alan Riding

The Bank of Spain on Tuesday took over management of Banco Español de Crédito, the country's third-largest bank, and replaced its flamboyant chairman, Mario Conde, with a provisional board comprising representatives of five other commercial banks.

Privatization a Success, Moscow Says

By Lee Hockstader

MOSCOW — With the sale of state-owned enterprises rising at up to 800 companies every month, President Boris N. Yeltsin's privatization chief said Tuesday that nearly half the Russian economy had now been privatized.

said Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli B. Chubais, chairman of the Russian government's state property committee.

renovators who ran them from Moscow for decades of Communist rule.

While Washington Frets, Seoul Speaks Softly on Foreign Affairs

By David E. Sanger

SEOUL — Not long ago, a military officer here — a hard-liner when it comes to North Korea's nuclear-bomb project — expressed grudging admiration for the way the negotiations with the North had been handled by South Korea's very unilitary foreign minister, Han Sung Joo.

by former military officials, conceded that he had often asked himself the same question.

dealing with the Communist government of Kim Il Sung.

Korean talks about trade, aid and diplomatic recognition.

Vatican Ready To Set Up Ties With Israelis

By Barry James

The Vatican and Israel are about to sign a historic agreement establishing formal ties and pledging a joint struggle against racism and prejudice.



Two Bosnians waving good-bye from a bus while being moved out of Sarejevo. Evacuees were taken to Serbia and Croatia. Page 2.

Kiosk

Ukraine Marines Seize Black Sea Fleet Offices

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Ukrainian marines armed with submachine guns seized two offices of the disputed Black Sea Fleet, shared with Russia, a duty officer in Sevastopol said Tuesday.

General News
Saudi Arabia's first representative assembly was to hold its inaugural session. Page 2.

Business/Finance
South Korea asked GEC and Siemens to keep their competing bids open on its high-speed rail line. Page 13.

Book Review
Crossword Page 6, Page 16.

Thai Child Prostitution Goes On as Efforts to Stop It Go for Naught

By William Branigan

CHIANG MAI, Thailand — Mii Chum was 12 when her stepfather, an opium addict, sold her into prostitution.

of Chiang Rai. She says she was forced to have sex with three men her first day.

American missionary in this northern Thai city. She has tested negative for the HIV virus, which causes AIDS, and plans eventually to "go to Bible school and be a teacher."

workers. As part of the larger issue of exploiting women in the Third World, child prostitution has stirred widespread international condemnation.

Market data table including Dow Jones, Trip Index, and The Dollar exchange rates.

Newsstand prices table listing rates for various countries and regions.

Hollywood Puzzler: The Debate Intensifies, but Violence Still Sells

By Bernard Weinraub

LOS ANGELES — Within hours of President Bill Clinton's highly publicized speech here imploring entertainment industry leaders to curb depictions of murder and mayhem in movies and television, a number of studio executives who praised Mr. Clinton for what they called his inspiring words were in a bidding war for a movie script in which 11 people are killed in the first seven pages.

"The violence in movies is powerful and terrifying; we've become addicted to it," said Dr. Carole Lieberman, a Los Angeles psychiatrist and a former chairman of the National Coalition on Television Violence.

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on television," Mr. Silver said. "My films are a direct descendant of those films. They're fun. When Bond throws a bad guy into a pool of piranhas and says, 'Bon appetit,' the audience loves it. Is that violence? Yes. Is it a fantasy? Yes. It's not meant to be taken seriously."

Saudis Convene Public Assembly

Shura Council Inauguration Will Mark a Step in Reforms

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Saudi Arabia announced Tuesday that the first representative assembly since the creation of the Saudi state would hold its inaugural session on Wednesday.

The 60-member Shura Council, a consultative body, is part of long-promised political change in the kingdom.

"With God's will, King Fahd will inaugurate in Riyadh on Wednesday the Shura Council," the official Saudi Press Agency said. It did not give any other details.

The appointed council, whose members are not from the ruling Saud family, is the first institution giving Saudi citizens a say in the affairs of the kingdom. It will hold public sessions.

Since the Saudi state began to take shape at the beginning of the century, senior members of the royal family have customarily controlled the administration, including the oil wealth, foreign assets, the military and internal security.

The speaker of the council, former Justice Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Ibrahim bin Jubair, has said that the council will act as a partner to the government, but that the king has the final say.

"The Shura Council is an adviser to the king," Sheikh Jubair, a leading Muslim scholar, said a month after King Fahd appointed the members in August. "It is also a partner to the cabinet in issuing laws."

In September, the king named the members of regional assemblies, and diplomats said these assemblies would meet after the Shura Council convenes on the national level.

Saudi rulers first promised to allow greater public participation in government more than 20 years ago, but repeatedly put off practical steps.

Diplomats say the need for change probably became more pressing after hundreds of thousands of American and other non-Muslim soldiers used Saudi Arabia as the main base for the campaign to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait in 1991.

Diplomats say the Saudi reforms are in line with tradition in the desert kingdom.

Diplomats say that Shura Council and regional assembly members represent the various sectors of Saudi society, and that the Saudi people received the appointments well.

Canadians Get Taste of Serbian Anger

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

VISOKO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs reportedly captured 11 Canadians serving in the United Nations military force here last week, lined them up against a wall and opened fire just above their heads, members of the Canadians' unit say.

[The United Nations Tuesday disputed reports that the 11 captured Canadians were subjected to a mock execution by Bosnian Serbs, but admitted that one Serb fired shots at a Canadian soldier, Reuters reported.]

"Reports of a mock execution appear to be exaggerated," a UN statement said. The 11 were released unharmed after a two-hour ordeal, but three of them "were pretty shaken up" and are under medical observation, according to a Canadian officer.

The incident underscored the confusion surrounding the mission of the UN forces here, deployed primarily to protect relief deliveries to millions of people.

The incident took place a week ago near a front-line bridge on the highway linking this Muslim town with Sarajevo, 20 miles (32 kilometers) away, Canadian soldiers said. Bosnian Serb forces have blocked the highway since soon after fighting began in April 1992.

A sniper from the Bosnian Army, which is entirely Muslim in the area, shot and wounded a Bosnian Serb at a bunker near the bridge, Canadian soldiers said.

"The Serbs then asked our guys to transport the wounded man to a hospital," a Canadian said. But for some reason no order was given at the Canadian battalion's headquarters to take the man to the hospital in nearby Visoko, under Muslim control.

"Our guys radioed in several requests," the soldier said, but a Canadian officer said that "there was a bit of confusion" and that no attempt had been made. One soldier said the Canadians lacked a vehicle to take the wounded man.

about 30 minutes later, the wounded man died, and the Serbs apparently held the Canadians responsible.

"A little later in the day the Serbs got drunk," a Canadian soldier said, and they sprayed machine-gun fire into the Canadian bunker and a tent and captured the 11 men — eight soldiers and three technicians.

The incident ended, the Canadian soldiers said, when a Serbian general came to the scene and calmed down his men.

Captain Raymond Belanger, the spokesman for 12th Canadian Armored Regiment, the 780-member unit attached to the UN forces here, confirmed that an incident had taken place at the bridge on the Visoko-Sarajevo highway.

Nine Canadians are among the 29 UN troops who have been killed in Bosnia-Herzegovina since the UN military forces began escorting relief convoys here.



Relatives waving farewell on Tuesday to hundreds of evacuees leaving on buses from the Sarajevo railway station.

Sarajevo Evacuation Finally Happens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A second and final wave of civilians was evacuated from Sarajevo on Tuesday evening, but some of those listed for the long-delayed operation remained behind in the besieged Bosnian capital.

Under a full moon, the last evacuees, mainly pensioners, war-wounded or mothers with children, boarded three buses that had returned from an earlier shuttle to the nearby Serb-held district of Lukavica.

One of the city officials who organized the evacuation estimated that only about 1,100 of the 1,265 people on the list had actually left.

"There could be a list of reasons for those who didn't come," said the official. "I know of at least one who died, and there may have been others. Some are sick or wounded and too ill to travel. Under these circumstances, there could be many personal reasons for not leaving."

Others may simply not have heard about the evacuation, planned for months but arranged at the last minute after repeated delays caused by fighting and haggling between Bosnian Serbs and Muslim officials.

"I don't care where I am going as long as it is far away from this misery and madness," said Nazifa Husic, 50. "It could be China for all I care."

"You don't have to ask why I'm leaving," one Muslim woman said. "You can see I have two children. I am happy to be getting them out, but it's difficult to leave my husband behind in these circumstances."

The buses were originally due to shuttle 1,265 people to Lukavica, southwest of the Bosnian capital, where new convoys would take them to their destinations.

A year-end truce, agreed to last week by Bosnia's warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims, was supposed to last until Jan. 15, but it has not been observed.

The United Nations also planned two medical evacuations out of Sarajevo on Tuesday, with seven patients and eight of their relatives headed for Denmark. Eight patients and nine accompanying relatives were destined for the United States.

In the Sarajevo suburbs of Rajlovac and Stup, sporadic shelling continued, after fierce fighting on Monday in which 7 people were killed and 52 wounded.

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Israel and the PLO Still Deadlocked

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization appeared deadlocked Tuesday after a second day of talks over who will control access to the Gaza Strip and Jericho after an Israeli troop withdrawal.

The talks recessed early Wednesday with both sides hinting at progress, Reuters reported from Cairo. Mahmoud Abbas, who is leading the PLO team, said, "The talks went very well."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres indicated that Israel's primary concern remained how to reconcile Palestinian demands for a measure of control over access to these enclaves with its own fears that granting the demand would make Israel more vulnerable to terrorism from within the territories.

Mr. Peres said Israel continued to believe it would reach an agreement with the PLO, even though they had failed to resolve their differences in successive sets of talks in Oslo, Paris and now Cairo. But he asserted that on the issue of security, Israel could not show any flexibility.

"As far as we are concerned, we shall respect their dignity and, as much as we can, their needs," Mr. Peres said after a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. "But you know that our main concern is, and will remain, concern for the security of Israel."

Palestinian officials indicated that the main question was whose soldiers would stand at the Allenby Bridge, which runs from Jordan to the Jericho area on the West Bank, and at the border between Egypt and the Gaza Strip.

Israel, one PLO official said, has insisted that its border policemen and army must continue to screen people seeking entry at these cross-

ing points as they have done for 26 years, ever since Israeli began occupying Gaza and the West Bank.

The Israelis have proposed that we stand at checkpoints right behind them, like 10 meters behind or so," the PLO official said. "They have also proposed joint patrols on the roads leading into and out of Jericho and Gaza. All of this can only diminish any real control by us over these regions."

The Palestinians insist, he said, that unless they are seen to be exercising physical control of Jericho and Gaza, particularly concerning daily crossings by Palestinians, they will lose popular support for continuing with the peace process.

"I don't want to propose a road picture that exceeds reality," said Amr Moussa, Egypt's foreign minister, standing next to Mr. Peres during the press conference on the steps of Egypt's presidential palace.

"They need a chance in continuing talks to resolve these questions."

There is also growing concern among both Israelis and Egyptians, meanwhile, that a continuing series of resignations by leaders of the PLO in the occupied territories may be undermining the ability of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to enforce any pact that he agrees to within the occupied territories.

Another concern expressed by both Arab officials and Israelis is that the Muslim fundamentalist movement Hamas, which has risen in popularity in the last few months as criticism of the peace accord has increased in Palestinian ranks, is positioning itself to take a leading role in negotiating with Israel if the PLO falters.

"If Arafat continues to suffer from this internal bleeding, with people leaving him left and right, Hamas is bound to take advantage of the situation," a senior Arab diplomat in Egypt said.

Aspin Opposes Leniency for Jailed Spy

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jonathan Jay Pollard, the American convicted of spying for Israel, has tried to slip classified information into 14 of his letters from prison and should not be granted leniency, Defense Secretary Les Aspin told the White House.

The letters were monitored by prison authorities, who presumably excised classified material that he included from memory after years in prison.

Officials would not say what was in the letters, to whom they were addressed or why he would put classified information in what he knew would be monitored.

But they said the spy was unrepentant, liked to show off his remarkable memory and was able to recall in detail information he had access to when he was a civilian intelligence analyst for the U.S. Navy in the mid-1980s.

"He's a walking library," a Pentagon official said.

Mr. Clinton, who has broad discretion in clemency matters, has said he will soon decide what to do about the case.

Mr. Aspin's Dec. 23 letter, which asserted that Mr. Pollard had included classified information in 14 of his letters from prison, is likely to make it more difficult for the White House to show leniency.

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Mr. Olson, said neither he nor Mr. Pollard had ever been told that his prison letters violated national security.

Mr. Pollard, who was recruited as a spy by the Israeli Defense Ministry, said he provided information vital to Israel's military forces.

Prosecutors said that the information he passed along hurt U.S. security and that he was paid nearly \$50,000 for it. The government prepared a precise assessment of the damage he did, but that document is classified.

The issue of clemency for Mr. Pollard has become a cause for many Jewish groups, whose leaders argued that he has been treated too harshly, considering that he was spying for a friendly government.

They also said his sentence was longer than sentences imposed on some people who have spied on enemies of the United States.

The matter has provoked considerable debate within the administration. There is some sympathy in the State Department for reducing his sentence because officials think such action could help the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at a time when it is facing criticism from the Israeli right for its efforts to establish a settlement with Palestinians.

Military and intelligence officials, on the other hand, have long been opposed to any leniency for Mr. Pollard. Mr. Aspin's letter, which was made available by a Pentagon official opposed to his early release, begins by expressing concern about a compromise suggested by the Justice Department that would keep Mr. Pollard in prison for now but reduce his sentence.

The compromise would make him eligible for release sometime within the next seven years.

By 1995, he will have been in prison for 10 years and will be eligible for parole. But experts said the matter has provoked considerable debate within the administration. There is some sympathy in the State Department for reducing his sentence because officials think such action could help the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at a time when it is facing criticism from the Israeli right for its efforts to establish a settlement with Palestinians.

Dave Beck Dies at 99, Led Teamsters Union

New York Times Service

Dave Beck, 99, one of the most powerful and outspoken labor leaders in the middle of this century and the first of a series of Teamsters presidents to go to prison in the 1960s, died Sunday in Seattle.

Mr. Beck was the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from 1952 to 1957, when he defied a U.S. Senate hearing on union corruption by invoking the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination 117 times.

Built almost of the same tough metal as James R. Hoffa, who succeeded him as the unchallenged

head of the Teamsters, Mr. Beck was convicted in 1959 of federal income-tax evasion and state embezzlement charges for stealing \$1,900 from the sale of a union-owned automobile. He served 30 months in prison before being paroled in 1964.

"A certain number of people will say labor leaders are crooks," he said in 1986, when he was 92.

"They'll say it more about the Teamsters because we are the largest union in the world."

After his release, Mr. Beck was given a full pardon in 1975 from President Gerald R. Ford and was warmly received every time he appeared at Teamsters conventions and union halls.

Valentina Brodsky Chagall, 88, the second wife of the artist Marc Chagall and heir to an extensive collection of his paintings, died Wednesday in Saint-Paul-de-Vence in southern France. She was a native of Kiev and married the artist in 1925. His first wife died in 1944. Chagall died in 1985 at 97.

Robert V. Roosa, 75, who served as undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs from 1961 to 1964 and was a retired Wall Street investment banker, died Thursday of prostate cancer in Port Chester, New York.

Jeff Morrow, 86, a stage and film actor known for his portrayal of a black-hearted centurion in the biblical epic "The Robe," and a series of low-budget science fiction thrillers, died Sunday in Los Angeles.

DEATH NOTICE

BIARRITZ-DREUX

The friends of the Duchess of Nemours regret to announce the death of

HERLE MARGUERITE D'ORLEANS

Duchess of Nemours
née Marguerite Watson

In Biarritz
On Monday, December 27, 1993
at the age of 94

The funeral service will be held on Wednesday, December 29, 1993, at 4:15 p.m. at the Church Sainte-Eugenie in Biarritz and will be followed by the burial in the Royal Chapel of Dreux on Thursday, December 30, 1993, at 4:30 p.m. This is the only official notice.

Beijing's Threats Fail to Dent Frenzy for Hong Kong Stocks

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Ignoring clear threats by China to change what it dislikes about British-ruled Hong Kong after reclaiming the colony in 1997, investors drove the local stock market to its highest-ever close on Tuesday.

Local news organizations reported widespread disquiet with an official statement from Beijing late Monday that it would disband Hong Kong's tiered system of government in response to British plans to broaden democracy in the colony.

A Hong Kong government spokesman asserted that Beijing's intentions breached a joint British-Chinese pledge to maintain stability and prosperity in the colony, while local politicians said the move would interfere with elections still to be held under British rule.

"It's pretty categorical," said Nick Moakes, an analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities, of Beijing's reaction to Britain's plans to push ahead with electoral reforms that have also been criticized by some local politicians for not going far enough to bolster Hong Kong's democratic process.

"If Britain has indeed decided to press on with its plans and leave Beijing to pick up the pieces after 1997, it's not good for China and it's very bad for Hong Kong," said Mr. Moakes.

Overseas investors, however, appeared untroubled by Beijing's boldest statement yet of its plans for China's main outlet to international trade and investment markets. Their buying frenzy propelled the Hang Seng index to 11,570.20, a 4.8 percent gain on the day.

"It's come to the point that this is the worst state of Sino-British relations," Simon Lam, an analyst with Mansion House Securities, told Reuters. "We know what Britain and China will do, so the uncertainty is gone and people can concentrate on economics."

Fueled largely by foreign funds seeking exposure to China's fast-growing economy, the Hang Seng index has risen by 26 percent since the beginning of December and by 110 percent since the beginning of the year.

The stunning gains in Hong Kong have been in step with advances in other Southeast Asian stock exchanges whose relatively smaller market capitalizations have ballooned with an influx of American and European funds looking for a share in the region's economic success.

December's bull run in Hong Kong has come despite a breakdown in long-running British-Chinese talks over reforms first proposed by the colony's governor, Chris Patten, in October 1993, and the specter of an end to cooperation between Lon-

don and Beijing on most Hong Kong transition matters.

Some analysts said China's response to Britain's unilateral electoral reforms might allow the two sides to resolve uncontroversial administrative issues currently stalled because of the dispute. But political commentators said Beijing's solution would ultimately hurt the colony.

Christine Loh, a member of the Legislative Council, which could be "reorganized" after July 1, 1997, said China's new stance was "intolerable" and "extremely unhelpful" for public confidence, according to Agence France-Press.

Joseph Cheng, political science professor at Hong Kong's City Polytechnic, said China's position could be viewed as a warning for legislators to choose their affiliated political parties carefully and not support those which Beijing might deem "subversive" or "pro-British" the agency reported.

Although Beijing's threats to change Hong Kong's political system would not be carried out for at least three and a half years, some stock market analysts say they think the British-Chinese impasse might affect Hong Kong share prices as early as next month.

Mr. Lam of Mansion House Securities said that the risk of a correction was rising with higher prices,

WORLD BRIEFS

Islamic Group Behind Cairo Attack

CAIRO (AP) — A Muslim fundamentalist group has taken responsibility for an attack that wounded 16 people, including eight Austrian tourists, the daily Hayat reported Tuesday.

The Islamic Group said the attack Monday in Old Cairo was to avenge the execution of Muslim militants, the London-based newspaper said. The report was made in a fax to Al Hayat's Cairo office. Egypt has banned 29 Muslim extremists this year after they were convicted, mainly in military courts, for membership in outlawed groups, murder and plotting against the state.

The Islamic Group and other militants have waged a violent campaign for two years to try to overthrow Egypt's secular government and replace it with strict Islamic rule. More than 275 people have died, including militants killed by policemen.

Slovakia Denies Plan for Radio Ban

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AFP) — Deputy Prime Minister Roman Kovac denied Tuesday that Slovakia intended to ban broadcasts by the American station Radio Free Europe.

The Transport, Telecommunications and Public Works Ministry said Monday that the broadcasts would have to end by Jan. 31 because a foreign state could not use Slovak transmitters to broadcast. Faced with a wave of protest from Slovakian opposition parties and news media, Mr. Kovac said the decision had been announced without consultation.

Radio Free Europe, which is based in Munich and financed by the United States, signed a contract with Czechoslovakia in 1990, but the country split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia on Jan. 1. Mr. Kovac said he was sure the decision to stop the broadcasts "was technical and not political," and he praised the work the radio station had done to foster democracy in Eastern Europe.

Italian Leader Rules Out Election Bid

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister Carlo Ciampi insisted Tuesday that he would not run in any future national elections, and said that the fate of his eight-month-old government rested with lawmakers and the president.

Parliament is expected next month to set a date for elections, which could be held as early as March. President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro also could name a new prime minister to lead the government before elections, which are expected to sweep from power the scandal-battered centrist parties that have led Italy since World War II.

"I will never run for political office, just as I have never joined an election campaign," said Mr. Ciampi, a former governor of the Bank of Italy, who was appointed in April as the first prime minister not linked to a political party.

2 Are Killed in Bombings in Lima

LIMA (AFP) — Three bombs exploded Tuesday at Peru's national police headquarters and in an air force building, killing 2 people and wounding more than 30, authorities said.

In addition, an attempt to set off a car bomb outside the U.S. Embassy was foiled when the police opened fire on a minibus heading for the embassy's gate. The attackers fled back before fleeing, but no injuries were reported.

The police said the attacks were the work of the Shining Path guerrilla organization, adding that Maoist-inspired rebels were apparently belatedly marking Sunday's 100th anniversary of the birth of Mao Zedong.

De Klerk Starts Election Campaign

GANSBAAI, South Africa (AP) — President F.W. de Klerk opened his election campaign against the African National Congress on Tuesday, depicting the newly reformed National Party that he leads as the best choice for South Africans worried about their economic future.

Mr. de Klerk was dogged by pro-ANC hecklers during a series of public appearances. Twenty people singing songs and chanting slogans such as "De Klerk's hands are covered in blood" drowned out the president as he tried to address about 100 supporters at his first stop, in Gansbaai.

Mr. de Klerk moved to reform the National Party's apartheid policies after taking office in 1989 and began negotiations with the ANC that resulted in the scheduling of the country's first multiracial elections for April 27, 1994. The African National Congress is expected to win that election and make the National Party the main opposition force in the next Parliament.

34 Killed in São Paulo at Christmas

SAO PAULO (AP) — A total of 34 people were murdered over the Christmas weekend in South America's largest city, law-enforcement officials said Tuesday, and 1993 could turn out to be one of the most violent years in the Brazilian city's history.

The São Paulo State Public Security Department said that 34 people had been slain on Friday, Saturday and Sunday and that even more would probably be killed during New Year's Eve celebrations.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the department, 524 people were murdered in November in metropolitan São Paulo, a city of more than 15 million. That toll was 28 percent higher than in November 1992.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow Snarls England and Scotland

LONDON (Reuters) — A belt of snow across England and Scotland on Tuesday caused air and road chaos and a string of traffic accidents.

Deep snow blanketed central Scotland, while ice and snow left the roads treacherous as far south as Kent, southeast of London.

Weathermen said the snowstorms heralded milder weather and predicted blustery showers would turn the snow to sleet in the coming days. Travelers found snow had closed Leeds airport in northern England. Snow reduced speeds for motorists on many long stretches of highway. The police described roads in West Yorkshire as "atrocious."

A cholera outbreak in San Salvador has killed three people and infected 180 since Sunday, health workers said Tuesday.

Yugoslavia is to be tested for tests ahead of Friday, New Year's Eve. The Information Ministry of the rump government said Tuesday in Belgrade. Each person will have to pay 10 deutsche marks (about \$6), and cars registered in Serbia and Montenegro which cross the border will be taxed at 30 marks. Tanjug news agency reported.

Cyprus's 15,000 civil servants began a 24-hour strike over pay Tuesday, stopping all commercial flights in and out of the Mediterranean island. Larnaca airport had 34 cancellations and Paphos had six, an official said. Cyprus Airways canceled 13 flights, mostly from Athens, London and Dubai. Hundreds of vacationers were stranded.

Floodwaters receded Tuesday north and east of Paris, but in the capital the Seine continued to rise slowly, and at Rouen in western France it reached alarm levels. In Paris, most riverside expressways were under water. At Fontaine, north-west of Paris, a waterworks that provides drinking water for a third of Paris region stopped pumping from the Oise, which was polluted by sewers, septic tanks, fuel and garbage.

But Mr. Lam said he did not expect a correction until mid-January.

At least one local Chinese language newspaper, Wah Kiu Yat Po, said Beijing's response should prompt Mr. Patten to introduce a package of stronger electoral reform measures to the Legislative Council for its approval.

Legislators are now considering a package of reforms deemed the least controversial of Mr. Patten's proposals. They include lowering the voting age to 18, replacing appointed municipal administrators with elected officials and instituting a one-vote, one-seat format for the 20 seats in the 60-member legislature that are chosen by direct election.

In addition, the bill would allow 28 Hong Kong residents who are members of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, to run for elections and hold office in the Legislative Council.

Analysts predict, however, that any acceleration of enacting legislation on Mr. Patten's most controversial proposal, enlarging the colony's functional constituencies — electorates organized along professional and trade group lines — would further anger China, which sees in Britain's plans a direct threat to its sovereignty.

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STATESIDE / A FRIEND GETS AHEAD

Christopher Chooses Talbott as Deputy

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Strobe Talbott, a longtime friend of President Bill Clinton and a former journalist who was catapulted into policy-making prominence as the Clinton administration's top Russia strategist, was named to the second-highest position in the State Department on Tuesday.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, vacationing at his home in Santa Barbara, California, announced the appointment, calling Mr. Talbott "the best person for the job."

Mr. Talbott, 47, a former bureau chief and columnist for Time magazine, succeeded Christopher Wharton Jr., who resigned his post deputy secretary of state in early November.

The administration forced Mr.

Wharton to leave the state department as part of its effort to end the relentless criticism of its foreign-policy performance.

"I relish the chance to broaden out a bit," Mr. Talbott said at a news conference at which his appointment was announced.

Mr. Talbott studied Russian at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, and Russian literature at Yale and Oxford universities.

He established his credentials as a Russia specialist at the age of 24 when, fresh from graduate school, he translated and edited the memoirs of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the late Soviet leader.

He joined Time magazine in 1977, becoming successively its diplomatic correspondent, White House correspondent, Eastern Europe correspondent and Washing-

ton bureau chief before joining Mr. Clinton's administration.

As the administration's ambassador at large for the former Soviet Union, Mr. Talbott has become one of the closest confidants of Mr. Christopher.

In naming him as deputy, the secretary passed over several candidates with much more foreign-policy and diplomatic experience.

Mr. Talbott is a close friend of the president.

The two men shared a room in 1969 as Rhodes scholars at Oxford University, and when Mr. Clinton visited Washington as governor of Arkansas, he often stayed in Mr. Talbott's home.

When Mr. Clinton assumed the presidency, he and Mr. Christopher created a position — complete with its own bureaucracy — for Mr. Talbott that placed him outside the

authority of the Bureau of European Affairs and close to Mr. Christopher's office.

Despite Mr. Talbott's close relationship with Mr. Clinton, White House and State Department officials said Monday that it was the secretary of state, Mr. Christopher, not Mr. Clinton, who had chosen the nominee.

For the moment, Mr. Christopher intends to keep the current departmental structure, and he will name James F. Collins, Mr. Talbott's deputy and a former deputy chief of mission in Moscow, as acting ambassador at large.

Mr. Talbott said Tuesday that he would continue to oversee policy on Russia and would involve himself in a broader range of issues, including formulating the U.S. role in the post-Cold War world.

Away From Politics

• Tinker, an 11-year-old Turkish Angora cat, will live the rest of her days in feline luxury after inheriting an estate valued at about \$300,000. Anna Morgan of Seattle, who died May 22 at age 75, said in the will written shortly before her death that her goal was "primarily to provide for the care and welfare of my cat, Tinker, who is my best friend and companion."

• The U.S. Postal Service handled 3.9 billion pieces of mail during the holiday season. The mail total from the Friday after Thanksgiving until the day before Christmas was 3,933,882,000 items, according to a spokesman. The peak day was Dec. 20, with 281 million items. The seasonal mail total is up 3.7 percent from last year.

• Confine erupted in a shopping mall in Irving, Texas, a Dallas suburb, after two groups of young men got into an argument on an escalator, the police said. A bystander was killed and two teenagers were wounded.

• The scientific team that found a genetic pattern common among severe alcoholics in 1990 has

found that same evidence in cocaine addicts, according to a report in the journal Drug and Alcohol Dependence. The team was led by Dr. Kenneth Blum of the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio and Dr. Ernest Noble of the University of California at Los Angeles.

• A man hanged himself in his jail cell a week after he was sentenced to 84 years in prison for molesting his three daughters, a sheriff's spokesman in Santa Ana, California, said. Edward Cho, 54, of Fountain Valley was found dead, hanging by a bed sheet. He had been convicted in May of raping and molesting his daughters. At his sentencing, Mr. Cho's 20-year-old daughter accused him of driving her older sister to suicide last year at age 23.

• A fire raged through a horse farm in Manville, New York, destroying 29 thoroughbreds valued at about \$2 million. Workers and the farm's owner rescued about six horses. By the time fire fighters arrived at the farm, on the eastern end of Long Island, the wooden structures housing the animals were engulfed in flames, said a volunteer fireman, Vinnie Veletera. "There were horses all over the place dead," he said.

AP, Reuters, UPI

U.S. Cold Wave Kills at Least 5

The Associated Press

Cold weather in the United States was held responsible on Tuesday for at least five deaths in the Midwest and the Northeast.

Mason City, Iowa, reported a record low temperature of 21 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 30 centigrade).

The coldest reading in Maine on Tuesday morning was 22 below zero Fahrenheit at Houlton. Caribou had a record low of 19 below zero.

Tower, Minnesota, reached 38 below, almost mild compared with Sunday's 50 below.

Two people died from the cold in Indiana, one woman died in Baltimore, a 64-year-old homeless man was found frozen in Toledo, Ohio, and a man in New York City froze to death on a bench.

★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

Compensation Urged For Radiation Testing

WASHINGTON — As the extent of government radiation testing at the height of the Cold War emerged Tuesday, the head of the U.S. Energy Department said that the subjects of the experiments should be compensated.

In what is becoming a major scandal over U.S. involvement in the experiments in the 1940s and 1950s, authorities vowed to locate surviving subjects of the tests.

Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary told CNN that up to 800 people had been exposed to potentially harmful amounts of radiation, some apparently without their informed consent.

Mrs. O'Leary said she believed some victims may be due government compensation. Her remarks came two days after the Boston Globe disclosed the latest example of such testing, research conducted in Massachusetts in which radioactive milk and cereal were fed to mentally retarded teenagers.

In a 1950 memo, Joseph G. Hamilton, a leading radiation biologist who worked for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, warned that the radiation research had "a little of the Buchenwald touch," referring to the Nazi concentration camp where medical experiments were carried out on inmates.

Mr. Hamilton's memo was written to express his concern over proposed experiments aimed at determining the levels of radiation that would injure soldiers. (Reuters)

Junking Lawmakers Claim Military Planes

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress are spread across the globe during the Capitol's two-month holiday recess, straining the capacity of military aircraft to carry them on fast-flying trips.

At least two dozen trips by committees, delegations and individual lawmakers have been scheduled this month and next to destinations such as Moscow, China, Africa, Europe and the Mediterranean. And that does not count travel by congressional staff.

A White House team traveling to Moscow to prepare for a January summit meeting was forced to take a two-engine DC-9, a plane with limited range not normally used for overseas trips, because all larger aircraft were claimed by congressional delegations and senior administration officials. (AP)

Most Charges Dropped Against Texas Senator

AUSTIN, Texas — Most of the ethics charges against Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison were dismissed Tuesday by a judge who said that the indictments were too vague.

The judge, John O'Quinn Jr., dismissed charges of official misconduct, tampering with evidence and tampering with government records, all stemming from her tenure as Texas state treasurer. He let stand one felony charge of misconduct and gave prosecutors 10 days to amend the indictments.

Mrs. Hutchison, a Republican who was elected to U.S. Senate in a special election in June, had sought dismissal of the charges, asserting that they were politically motivated.

The case arose from allegations that she used state employees and state equipment for her personal benefit, then destroyed records in a cover-up. Mrs. Hutchison has denied any wrongdoing. (AP)

Clinton's Underwear: Modest Tax Write-Off?

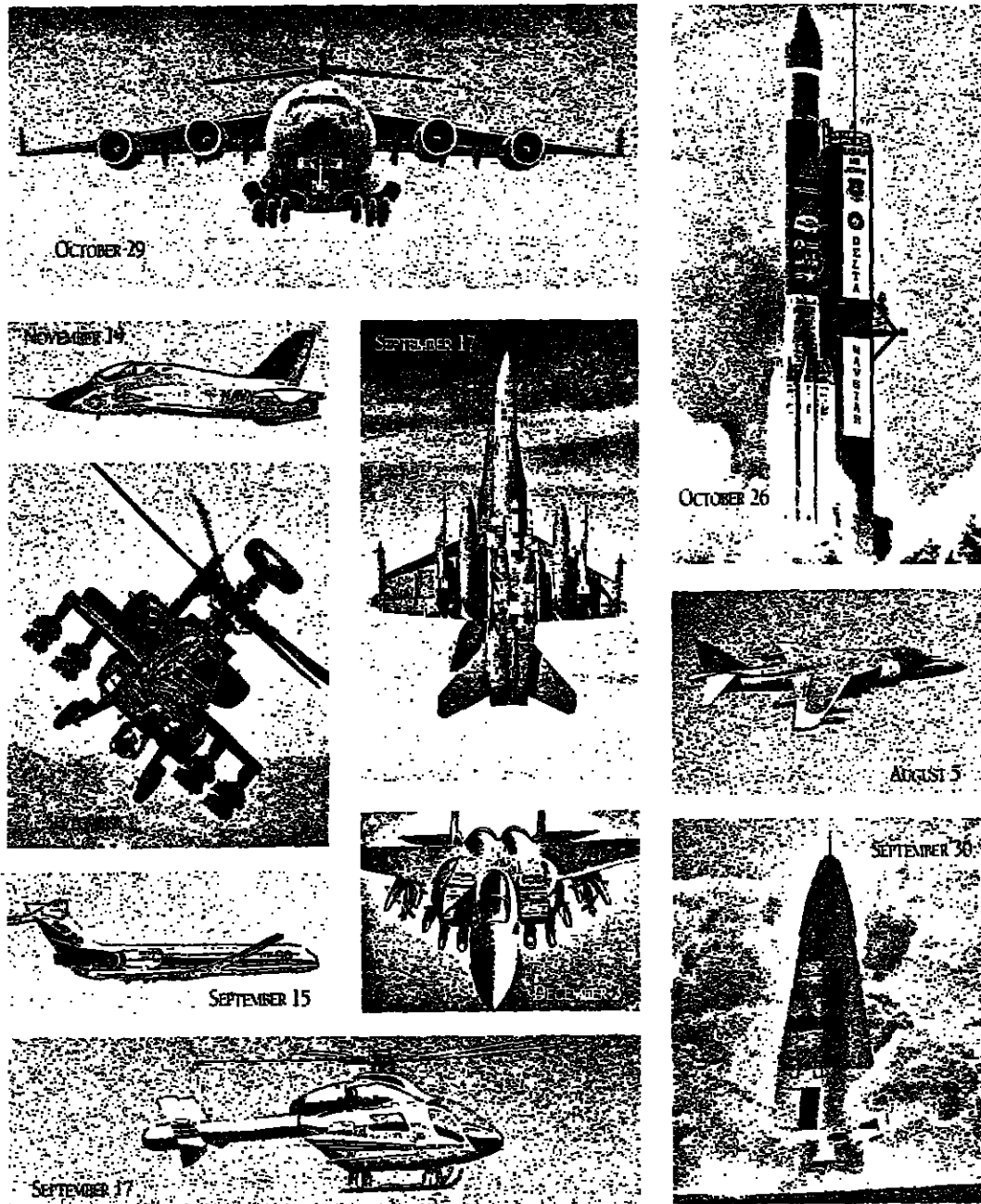
WASHINGTON — Underwear has appeared on lists of old clothing that the Clintons have donated to such groups as the Salvation Army and Goodwill Industries. The lists are issued to reporters each year as supporting documents to tax returns.

In claiming charitable tax deductions, Bill Clinton has valued his underwear as high as \$2 a pair. A pair of long underwear donated in 1988 was valued at \$15.

Six dollars worth of underwear appears on a list of clothes donated to the Salvation Army in 1986, along with ripped pants valued at \$75, six pairs of socks valued at \$9 and a brown sports coat valued at \$100. The value of all clothing donated on that list was \$555. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen: "I'm enjoying this job more and more." (NYT)



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During the past year, we launched, delivered, flew and set world records.

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At McDonnell Douglas, breakthroughs may be exceptional, but they aren't unusual.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Coax North Korea Along

Just as diplomacy was coaxing North Korea into allowing nuclear inspections to resume, some U.S. intelligence agencies concluded that there was a "better than even" chance that the North already had two atomic bombs. But there is only one way to find out: Persuade the North to open all its nuclear facilities to international inspections.

But it is not clear that they would persuade Pyongyang to allow inspectors into its nuclear reactors, reprocessing plant and waste sites. Successful sanctions would also require a tight embargo, especially on oil, backed by a naval blockade. But a blockade, some argue, could provoke North Korea to start a regional war.

The Costs of Health Care

Health care costs are suddenly rising less rapidly than in the past decade. But be warned: Nobody really knows why this is happening. No one can tell you whether it is a new and more restrained trend, or merely a blip in the familiar steeply accelerating curve.

The debate has given a lot of attention to the enormous differences in the rates at which certain procedures are performed when one city is compared with another. Those disparities are already encouraging doctors and hospitals to reconsider some of their habits.

Try a Great Gun Buyback

Turn in a gun to the 34th Precinct in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan and get a \$100 gift certificate from the Toys "R" Us chain, no questions asked. That was the offer made last week by Fernando Mateo, a New York City businessman, at the suggestion of his 14-year-old son. He expected five or six takers. He got more than 300, inspiring other donors to put up more cash.

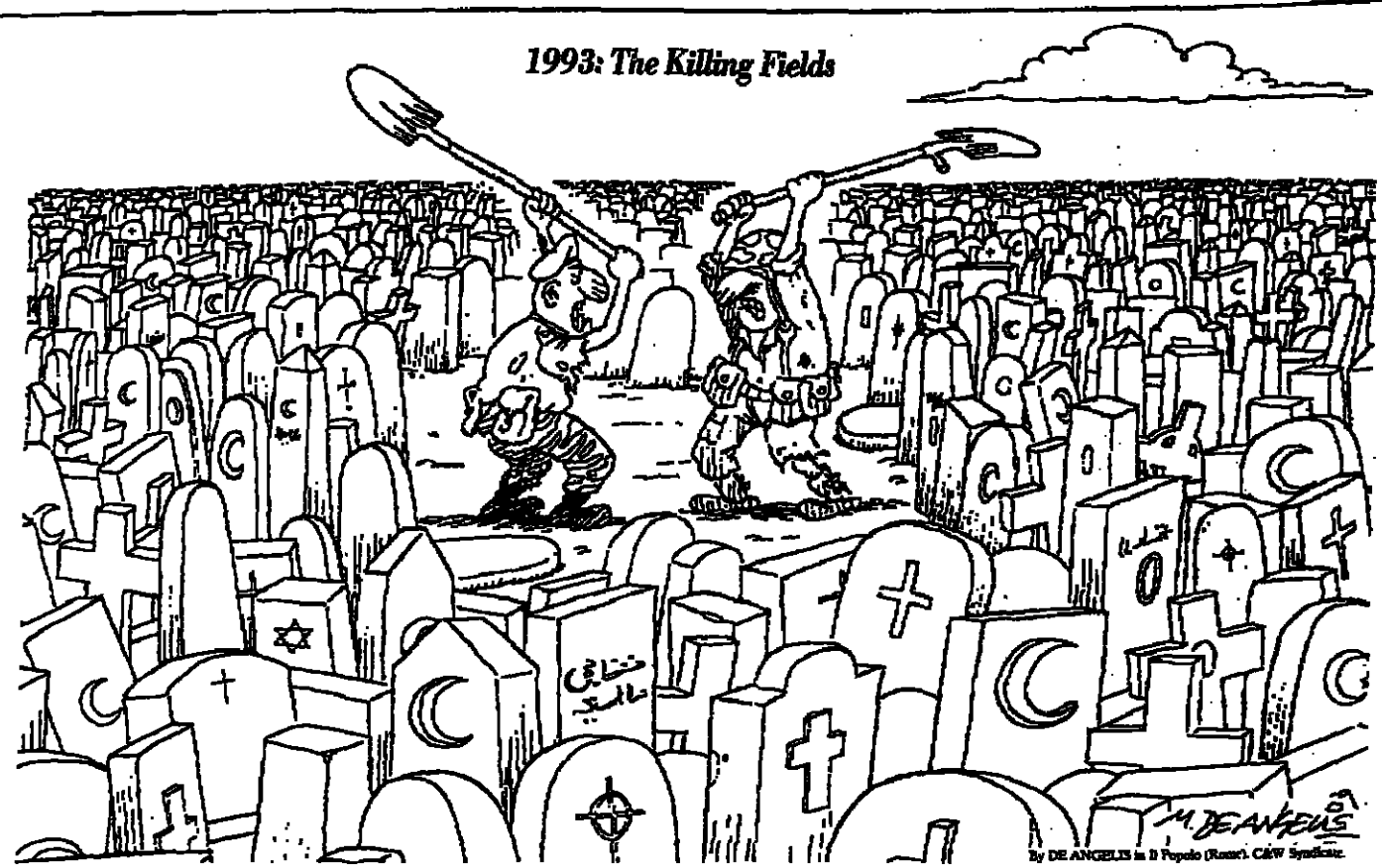
do anything to get guns off the streets." Buyback and amnesty programs have succeeded in other cities. In Oakland, California, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, the lure was tickets to sports events and concerts. Some programs bypass police stations and let owners deposit weapons at churches. The Reverend Jesse Jackson, campaigning to disarm inner-city teenagers, sees buybacks as one useful approach — "ban 'em, burn 'em and buy 'em," he exhorts. What all these efforts have in common is the understanding that gun owners can be appealed to as well as prosecuted.

Other Comment

Waging War on Land Mines

Land mines are not thought of as weapons of mass destruction, but 100 million of these devices scattered around the globe will do a massive amount of destruction before all are detonated or cleared. Removing mines is a gargantuan task, but halting the planting of new mines is an equally important one. Congress has voted to extend a one-year moratorium on U.S. mine exports to three years, and on Dec. 7 the Clinton administration wrote to 40 mine-exporting countries asking them to join the moratorium. Also this month, the UN General Assembly passed a nonbinding resolution calling for a global moratorium. Whether China, Italy, the former Soviet republics and other mine exporters will respect the moratorium is uncertain, but Congress and the Clinton administration are to be applauded for quietly taking a first step.

At last, Americans have come to see the vast private arsenal of deadly weapons as a critical national problem. There are now more than 200 million guns in the United States, the vast majority in private hands. Any trade-in program that helps reduce that number, even marginally, is worth encouraging.



Russians Shouldn't Make Their 'Mafia' a Scapegoat

DRYDEN, New Hampshire — The sinister machinations of the Russian "mafia" was a hot topic in Moscow just before the parliamentary elections.

Exactly what the word "mafia" means in Russia is not clear, but those who use the word seem to have in mind the trash entrepreneurs, slick wheeler-dealers and aggressive businessmen who have emerged to take advantage of the hesitant movement toward a free enterprise economy.

The so-called mafia supplies and operates the many sidewalk kiosks and open-air markets that have mushroomed all over Moscow. "Mafia" members have opened bistros, cafes and restaurants, often for hard currency, and have started joint ventures that sell computers, computer software — you name it. At higher levels, they deal in vouchers, shares, currency, real estate, and at the top, in raw materials, armaments, oil and natural gas.

They throng expensive Western-style hotels, whoop it up in casinos and nightclubs and jet in and out of Sheremetyevo Airport. The charges against them, which I heard while visiting the city just before the Dec. 12 elections, are that they offer and take enormous bribes, run protection rackets, impose monopolies, provoke artificial shortages and distort the market in order to make profits out of all proportion to the costs they incur.

People think that the police and security forces as well as local and even government officials are being paid off so that the mafia can operate outside the law. The mafia, it is said, is overwhelmingly responsible for a steep rise in violent crime. Mafia moguls are profiting, even Boris Yeltsin's supporters are beginning to say, that the policies of privatization and market reforms are not working. This view is increasingly shared by the West, was endorsed by the ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and the large number of Russians who voted for him and his Liberal Democratic Party. He had called for martial-law-style courts to deliver fast justice to mafia gangsters.

It is true that business conditions are primitive and chaotic, that a criminal class of sorts has come into existence and is causing damage. There are staggering excesses in corruption and profiteering that would not be tolerated in a democratic society, and there is a real danger that the no-menklatura — the ruling class — instead of fighting the mafia, will join hands with it or simply take over. If it does, today's chaos will resemble a golden age of liberalism when compared with what follows. However, that situation has not arrived yet, and may never arrive so long as Mr. Zhirinovskiy's success in the election does not panic the government into embracing his policies.

A Growing Criminal Alliance

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton's new FBI director, Louis Freeh, has warned that the Cold War may be over but that Russia still poses a threat to American security interests. Indeed, the lack of centralized control in Russia has allowed criminal groups to flourish there, often combining their efforts with those of the international Mafia.

Mr. Freeh said that, on a recent trip to Italy, he discovered that senior members of the government also were alarmed about Russian organized crime. The authorities there have documented connections between Russian organized crime groups and the Mafia, Mr. Freeh said, and Rome views the Russian gangsters as "a very new and direct threat."

Italian and U.S. officials are not alone in worrying about the implications of this new criminal alliance. Mr. Freeh said the Germans also were "terrified" of these Russian gangs, which he called "complex organizations with criminal connections, not just with Italian organized crime, but with the American Cosa Nostra and other groups around the world." He stressed: "They're becoming a formidable threat."

The danger posed by Russian gangsters has already reached U.S. soil. Last April, three Russians were put on trial alongside their associates — three members of the U.S. Mafia — in New York's Southern District. It turned out that the Russians had worked with Mafia groups based in Sicily to import large amounts of heroin into the United States. The FBI director noted that the arrival of Russian gangs was directly related to much of the drug-related violence in urban America.

Second, economic planning must move out of first gear (where we are now) and onto practical issues. Regardless of what economic system we ultimately choose, some things can be done immediately, such as ending the self-destructive and self-defeating commercial strikes. The local economy needs to be nurtured, not burdened. A national economy, encompassing all sectors and walks of life, should be built from the bottom up, on solid foundations. Small industries, foreign investment, an open market, and self-reliance should be the buzzwords of today. Corruption needs to be ruthlessly uprooted. Independent monitors and auditors should be brought in to oversee all spending. This is necessary if we are to regain the people's confidence in the financial policies of their leaders.

All of this does not excuse the Israelis of their responsibilities either. There must be no hunting of "wanted" Palestinians by the Israeli military. We need more goodwill and fewer funerals. A full pardon of all people convicted of crimes or acts of political violence committed during the occupation would reduce the level of strife immediately. If we are to turn a page in history, we need to forgive, if not forget.

NAFTA: A Victory for Deal-Makers, Not Democracy

WASHINGTON — The orgy of deal-making that preceded the U.S. House of Representatives vote on NAFTA illustrated just how little the mercenary culture of Washington has changed since the arrival of a Democratic administration.

Estimates of the total cost of the deals around NAFTA vary widely. Gary Hultbaur, a trade expert who has written favorably about NAFTA, said that the last-minute deals cost "tens of millions of dollars." Public Citizen, the consumer organization founded by Ralph Nader, estimates that the deals cost at least \$4.4 billion. The Nation magazine, which has been critical of NAFTA, says that the total cost of the eleventh-hour wheeling-and-dealing might reach \$50 billion.

Hyperbole aside, the quantifiable cost to the American taxpayer of the deals around the North American Free Trade Agreement will be at least \$300 million. U.S. consumers will also pay higher prices on a wide variety of goods because of special interest tariff agreements reached during the NAFTA bazaar. Representative Dick Zimmerman, a New Jersey Republican who voted for NAFTA, is disgusted about the "presidential giveaways," and he plans to introduce legislation next month to repeal the various NAFTA deals, arguing that "such sordid behavior debases the legislative process."

But good luck trying to figure out what deals were made. Many of the particulars of what transpired have disappeared like steam into the air. But the details of numerous deals have been documented and confirmed. They illustrate the financial forces that shaped Congress's voting.

The biggest single taxpayer outlay was snared by Representative Esteban Torres, Democrat of California. Concerned about NAFTA support among Hispanic members of Congress, the White House wrote a U.S. Mexico Executive Agreement to create a binational North American Development Bank. The cost will be at least \$250 million. Mr. Torres, a former United Auto Workers union official, voted for NAFTA after receiving this expensive concession.

Two undecided Georgia Democrats extracted \$15 million from the administration. Representatives Nathan Deal and George Darden decided to vote for NAFTA when the White House agreed to hire 136 new customs agents for the textile and apparel industries. Mr. Darden said he was "very impressed by the White House's responsiveness to the textile industry."

The White House spent perhaps \$300 million to secure approval, and this under a president who had promised to stop rewarding those who 'cut corners and cut deals.'

After the NAFTA vote, Bill Clinton was compared to Lyndon Johnson, for his aggressive, unabashed use of political power in dealing with Congress. The comparison implies that pork-barrel politics, while unfortunate and unseemly, is necessary to achieve success.

Perhaps, but Mr. Johnson never led a domestic lobbying campaign as lauded as Mr. Clinton's NAFTA effort. Forget the testimonials elicited from Nobel laureate economists, the former secretaries of state, the former presidents, Lee Iacocca and Bill Gates. Consider the Clinton persuasion tactics in the larger context of the NAFTA lobbying effort.

Ross Perot, labor unions and other NAFTA opponents spent less than \$10 million, according to the Wall Street Journal. Mexican government and business interests, by contrast, retained scores of lobbyists, public relations and law firms in Washington at the cost of \$30 million.

And the leading pro-NAFTA lobbying group, USANAFTA, and individual U.S. corporations with factories in Mexico spent \$10 million to promote the pact. Add the \$300 million that the Clinton administration committed to help NAFTA's passage, and it seems likely that proponents of the accord outspent their opposition by more than 30-1.

In accepting the Democratic presidential nomination in July 1992, Bill Clinton had declared his antipathy for special-interest wheeling and dealing. "For too long, those who play by the rules and keep the faith have gotten the shaft," he said. "And those who cut corners and cut deals have been rewarded."

On NAFTA, those who cut deals were the ones who reaped the biggest rewards. And those who kept the faith that Mr. Clinton might change the way politics is done in Washington were the ones who got the shaft.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune, listing contact information for Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, and other staff members.

The Courage To Build And Reform

By Akram A. Baker HAMBURG — The agreement signed Sept. 13 between Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel signaled the beginning of a new era between two peoples, two dire enemies. Much has been said and written about whether the agreement will succeed or whether it will collapse like a house of cards in a strong wind. Looking at the recent violence, it would appear yet again that any attempt at peacemaking in the volatile Middle East is destined to fail.

But I do not believe that the level of violence in the occupied territories is the true barometer of success or failure. What we must be looking for is what the Palestinians themselves are doing to build their state. In itself, the declaration of principle signed in Washington is neither liberation, as some would argue, nor sellout, as the opposition (both Palestinian and Israeli) would have us believe. What it depends on what the Palestinian people and leadership make of it.

If the Palestinian national movement, as embodied by the Palestine Liberation Organization, is able to transform itself from a liberation movement into an efficient representative government, it will bring salvation. If not, it will lead to disaster. The Palestinian people have suffered and sacrificed too much to settle for a flag, a passport and a soccer team. What they need and deserve is a state that will protect their legitimate political, civil, economic and social rights; a state based on equality, pluralism, the rule of law and socialism.

What should be done to achieve this goal? There are some basic steps which should be taken regardless of where the negotiating process happens to stand at the moment.

First, Palestinian national institutions — for education, health care and national insurance, to name a few — must be established and developed. Corrupt and unwieldy institutions and organizations (which are rampant in the occupied territories and in the Palestinian diaspora) must be reformed or shut down. The PLO itself is in great need of serious reforms.

Political cadres, civil servants and bureaucrats must be trained. The security forces must have the respect for human rights drilled into them. An important question is where our future police cadets are to be trained. I do not believe that Israel or the Arab states should instruct our police. A better alternative would be the European countries, and especially Scandinavian nations.

Second, economic planning must move out of first gear (where we are now) and onto practical issues. Regardless of what economic system we ultimately choose, some things can be done immediately, such as ending the self-destructive and self-defeating commercial strikes. The local economy needs to be nurtured, not burdened. A national economy, encompassing all sectors and walks of life, should be built from the bottom up, on solid foundations. Small industries, foreign investment, an open market, and self-reliance should be the buzzwords of today. Corruption needs to be ruthlessly uprooted. Independent monitors and auditors should be brought in to oversee all spending. This is necessary if we are to regain the people's confidence in the financial policies of their leaders.

All of this does not excuse the Israelis of their responsibilities either. There must be no hunting of "wanted" Palestinians by the Israeli military. We need more goodwill and fewer funerals. A full pardon of all people convicted of crimes or acts of political violence committed during the occupation would reduce the level of strife immediately. If we are to turn a page in history, we need to forgive, if not forget.

Mr. Arafat will need more courage to reform the Palestinian national movement, and himself, than he showed in offering his hand to his Israeli enemy that fine autumn day in Washington. But I feel optimistic. There are highly capable, competent and efficient minds among the Palestinian people, both within and outside the PLO, who can propel this horrific conflict out of the darkness and into the light of the future.

كسب من الاصل

OPINION

Let Each American Begin A National War on Crime

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — By legislation, court decisions and national consensus, all Americans have the right to attend public schools, restaurants and theaters, to use public parks and beaches, to shop at any store, bank at any bank, work, worship and vote, all without being stopped at any door or gate because of race, color, religion, sex, age or economic condition.

Now all the country needs is the legislation, court decisions and consensus that will allow Americans to use the streets, roads and transit to get where they want to go to enjoy all those guaranteed rights, and then get home again without being shot, knifed, mugged and robbed or harassed and hustled to the point where they wish they had never left the house in the first place.

Put together, legislation, court decisions and national consensus about people's rights and the protection needed to exercise them add up to public safety. Call it law and order.

Remove any one of the three ingredients and law and order collapses, and the rights become a mockery of American dreams and of the democratic idealism underlying them all.

Law and order: Somehow, many Americans who know that democracy is the only society under which they wish to live have decided that the phrase carries connotations of authoritarianism. They stopped using it. That was a dreadful intellectual and political mis-

take. Law and order are far more important to democracy than to tyranny. Dictatorships rule neither by legislation, judicial decision nor consensus but by fiat and fist. They withdraw public safety — the protection by police and society — from all of their citizens who dissent from them, or whom they select to be victims and targets of the tyranny.

In a democracy, the ingredients of law and order have to be carefully put together, and that takes time and debate. Law and order are not contrary to democracy, but are its protection, the barrier against the social collapse that leads to despotism.

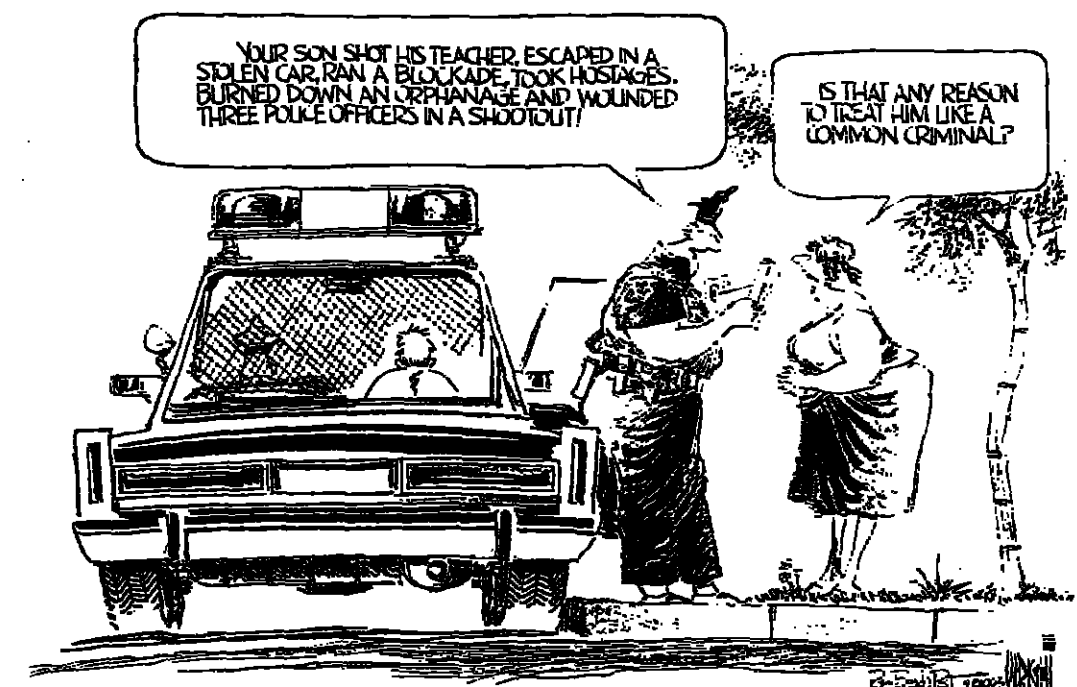
America was never a paradise of law and order for all its people. Racial discrimination against blacks was decreed by legislation and sanctified by courts. And for most of American history, the national consensus against discrimination did not exist.

But now that racial discrimination is outlawed, the crime and violence of America still prevent blacks from benefiting from law and order.

The vulture of crime does not discriminate; it roosts on black and white and shades between.

The politicians, the clergy, the press, the president — all of them moan but not one comes up with a coherent intellectual or political plan to deal with crime and violence.

Most likely, there never will be one.



But Americans, individually or in their organizations or through their elected representatives, can do something that may be more useful. They can decide that they will give up some of their cherished political positions and accept one or two they do not like at all. People like me, who believe in separation of church and state, can decide to be a little less strict. Black churches do some of the best work against crime but do not have enough money. They should get it from public funds. Gun-control advocates can stop thinking of all people who like guns as enemies. Around the country are pro-gun people who are moving away from absolutism. Wal-Mart's ending of its in-store sales of handguns can lead to another chain's dropping sales altogether. Liberals can accept the reality that although sentences may be long, time served in jail can be startlingly short. How about no parole at all, for anybody convicted of crimes of violence? How about making carrying a gun during a crime equivalent to intent to murder? Conservatives can decide that paying tax dollars to treat addicts or find jobs for released prisoners is the only way to break the cycle of crime-prison-crime. TV writers and producers can decide that refusing to take part in deliberately peddling violence is not against the First Amendment to the constitution. If they want to show a killing or shooting for God's sake, show the wounded person bleeding, vomiting, screaming and losing control of his bowels. Americans can all do what each of them legally can to restore democratic law and order or they can stand pat — and know they may die on their streets. I do not know of any other choice.

The New York Times

Materialism, Like It or Not, Is the 30,000-Item Answer

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The "delectable materialism" of America, as The New York Times once put it, inspires mixed feelings among the people. That is especially true this time of year. The season demands that Americans shop till they drop, and they do. The malls are overrun. Billions change hands. Every household becomes a miniature bazaar.

The success of the season is judged by what people buy and sell, what they give and get. The newspapers announce with heartfelt enthusiasm: "Retailers Chalk Up Record Gains!" To some intellectuals, the vulgarity of it all is distasteful, an attitude obviously

returned home he told a crowd how impressed he had been with the abundance of America: "Their supermarkets have 30,000 food items. You can't imagine it. It makes the people feel secure."

Mr. Yeltsin's comments, Mr. Schudson says, "reveal something more, namely: 'Abundance and choice... provide a feeling of security, social and even spiritual comfort. This celebratory attitude toward American materialism is far from the skepticism shared by homegrown American journalists and intellectuals.'" It is very interesting, as the little Texan with big ears would say, that journalists and intellectuals who are among the major beneficiaries of the consumer society should be soured on it.

The intellectual freedoms Americans enjoy were made possible by the democratic marketplace, advertising industry and all. The entire economy is driven by consumerism, rising and falling according to the rate at which the cash registers ring and the assembly lines move and the degree to which citizens' desires and needs are unfulfilled.

On the role of advertising as with consumerism itself, Mr. Schudson is ambivalent: "Advertising at times seems to be materialism at its worst, the sizzle without the steak, the idolatry of goods divorced from the utility and enjoyment goods provide, but even this is too simple a view. It recognizes neither the aesthetic appeal of some advertising that touches us nor the plain wrapping, anti-magical character of most advertising. The most common advertising is, in a sense, Quaker itself — it points to price and so helps keep in mind economy as a chief criterion in buying. Or it is Puritan — recommending a product not because it provides moral or social or theological salvation but because it serves certain plain purposes well. It cleans your sink. It gets you to New York in time for your business meeting."

It also undergirds the nation's media system. It subsidizes the 25-cent morning newspaper, the popular magazine, the "free" television and radio programming. It is, in short, the life-support system for the mass media.

It does not, as Mr. Schudson notes, "focus on the needs of public life," and "it often takes a stance toward the public life that may not be healthy."

Like the air everyone breathes, it may not be pure and it may not be pretty, but it is nevertheless essential to life in America as most Americans know it.

The Washington Post

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Walk the Road With China

Regarding "Clinton's Good Intentions Won't Get Us Through '94" (Opinion, Dec. 27) by Charles Krauthammer:

While there is every reason to criticize the Clinton administration's foreign policy, one must not forget that the Somalia-Haiti-Bosnia triangle was part of the inheritance from the Bush administration. This does not excuse what President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher did or did not do, but it is a useful reminder.

As for 1994 and possible foreign policy challenges for the Clinton administration, Mr. Krauthammer correctly mentions Russia and North Korea, but I would like to add China.

The recent events in Russia have been a surprise to everybody, and Mr. Clinton should not feel too proud to consult London, Paris and Bonn for a well coordinated response. North Korea's threat to develop a nuclear arms capability is not new, one would hope that contingency plans have been prepared.

The problem of China, however, has been around for a long time. No admin-

Social Nets and Reform

Regarding "Can Rewards Be Punishing?" (International Manager, Dec. 9):

Now that social benefits and other vanishing symptoms of human decency are known to be part of our problems instead of part of their solution, all supporting evidence that the masses labor more efficiently when lacking incentives to do so is welcome. This rediscovery of 30-year-old graduate student work clearly needs immediate confirmation — perhaps by showing that investors prefer stocks of feigning zero interest and no capital gain?

KARL H. PAGAC, London.

The 'Near Abroad' Watches

In response to "Why to Worry About Russia's Elections" (Opinion, Dec. 7):

As a citizen of Kazakhstan, which is in Russia's "near abroad," I know that if reactionary leaders ever came to power in Russia, my republic would likely lose its independence. Even with the advent of a democratic parliament, Russian dreams of a "Greater Russia" would not simply die. It will take time to change such thinking, to convince the Russian people that the new Russia need not be an empire.

AZAMAT SARSEMBAYEV, Ankara.

Welfare Becomes Harm

Regarding "Welfare Becomes Harm When the State Exaggerates" (Dec. 13):

Is life "better" in the United States or in Sweden? Robert Samuelson's analysis might lead one to answer America. But trips through the two countries would reveal greater poverty and much more social "harm" in the United States. Further, one can say fairly objectively that a larger part of society lived materially well in Sweden than in the United States over the last two decades. What, then, is Mr.

Samuelson's point? That Sweden, which inexplicably defied his logic for so long, will get its comeuppance? Maybe, but don't count Sweden out yet.

CHRISTOPHER HOUSTON, Milan.

Wisconsin Quits Federal Welfare System

Regarding "Wisconsin Quits Federal Welfare System for State Plan" (Dec. 15):

I continue to be fascinated by statistics that seem to be aimlessly tossed about. This report says that Wisconsin is "one of the few states where caseloads have actually declined in recent years, falling off 10 percent since 1988." What happened to the 10 percent? Did they re-enter the work force? Move to another state, and perhaps become statistics there? Check out because of old age? Or has there been a turnaround that other states and the nation as a whole should look at and perhaps emulate?

Still, hats off to Wisconsin, and I do wish its people success in solving the welfare problem. Next, they should take on Social Security and pension plans.

JOHN JUHASZ, Vienna.

Penioners to the Rescue

Regarding "Penioners to the Rescue" (Letters, Dec. 21) from Charles Bodwell:

Over a period of 40 years, I assisted in the raising and educating of eight children. They have since gone their own ways, with varying degrees of success. Since I must still help, but others are making it on their own. As a retiree, I resent Mr. Bodwell's implication that I am receiving more than I deserve.

AL SIMONS, Renaix, Belgium.

Bodywell's Many Pensioners

Mr. Bodwell says "many" pensioners have too much. Just where does he get his figures, and who are those with too much? How do you write a word that applies only to those with too much?

AL SIMONS, Renaix, Belgium.

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A Hard-Core German Extremist Has Designs on Bonn

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — For many Germans, the specter of rightist extremism that haunts their country is personified by Franz Schönhuber, 69, a former Waffen SS volunteer who heads the 23,000 members of the Republican Party.

Book Seized Over Swastika

HAMBURG — German policemen have seized 26 copies of the novel "Fatherland" by the British author Robert Harris for displaying the Nazi swastika on its cover page, court sources said Tuesday.

Seoul Doubts Word Of North's Bomb

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on Tuesday played down foreign news reports that North Korea had probably developed nuclear bombs.

The newspaper, quoting unidentified American officials, said the finding had been disputed by the State Department but was supported by virtually all other U.S. intelligence agencies.

North Korea caused worldwide consternation in March by announcing its intention to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the 1970 treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, and closing its nuclear sites to foreign inspection.

A Darker Shade Of Crimson: Odyssey of a Harvard Chicano

By Ruben Navarrete Jr.
270 pages. \$21.95.
Bantam.

Reviewed by
Alfredo J. Estrada

YOU can always tell a Harvard man, the line goes, but you can't tell him much. Only three years after his graduation, 25-year-old Ruben Navarrete Jr. recalls the arrogance with which he entered at Harvard. One of only 35 Mexican-Americans out of 1,600 undergraduates entering the class of 1990, Navarrete was determined to make it, to prove not just to himself but also to his family and friends that he could succeed at one of the United States' most prestigious universities.

"A Darker Shade of Crimson" is Navarrete's account of his Harvard education and his struggle to reconcile himself to his identity. But Navarrete does not wear his ethnicity easily. He is from a comfortable middle-class background and does not speak Spanish, despite four "embarrassing" years of instruction in high school. While his friends make a point of ordering tequila, he recalls that most Hispanics in his hometown drink wine coolers. He soon finds the politics of Raza, the Mexican-American student organization at the university, stifling and rejects the politically correct notions of his fellow students. Though he realizes he had taken advantage of affirmative action to enter Harvard, he grows to resent it.

Bonn with the 5 percent of the national vote required to get in, and perhaps more. "I think we could get 7.6 percent of the vote," said the party leader, looking self-assured during an interview in his Strasbourg office.

He dismissed opinion polls that showed far less than 5 percent support for rightist parties as being distorted because people did not always tell pollsters the truth about what they would do in the voting booth.

"Germany has experienced a very considerable movement to the right," he said. "Germans have been spoiled for a very long time, but the growing anxiety about jobs, and the six million people who are unemployed or on make-work programs, will help us."

The decision by the Bonn legislature earlier this year to change the Constitution to make it much harder for foreign asylum-seekers and economic refugees to get into the country was, he said, "precisely what our program called for."

But all the established political parties have called on members to avoid even the appearance of willingness to collaborate with the Republicans if they do get into the Bundestag.

The Interior Ministry has warned voters that the Republicans are part of what it called a "spiritual breeding ground for intolerance and violence" that produced more than 1,500 attacks against foreign refugees and asylum-seekers in Germany, and seven deaths, in the first 10 months of this year.

Mr. Schönhuber said he welcomed some foreign workers as a contribution to economic and social stability. What he was against, he said, was misuse of asylum laws by economic refugees. And despite his former membership in the Waffen SS, he said he was neither a racist nor a neo-Nazi. He added he did not want a restoration of the Third Reich.

we continue to negotiate without giving up.

American officials who fear that North Korea is close to building a nuclear bomb have called for United Nations sanctions against it if negotiations fail to secure inspections of all nuclear sites.

Mr. Hata did not specify whether he was ruling out unilateral sanctions or whether Japan would also refuse to join any UN-ordered embargo against North Korea.

He acknowledged that he had inconclusive evidence suggesting that some Korean residents in Japan were supplying the North Korean government with as much as 200 billion yen (\$1.81 billion) a year in financial support.

"We do have information at the Cabinet Intelligence Bureau about this, and I have been told that figure," Mr. Hata said. "But this is not certified."

He also said the bureau had told him that some of these Koreans were smuggling into North Korea some high-technology Japanese goods banned by the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls, the Paris-based organization that regulates exports of such goods to Communist nations.

"That also is not certified," Mr. Hata said. "In any case, we must watch these things carefully."

KOREA: A Softer Voice Is Heard on Foreign Affairs

Continued from Page 1

often seemed to veer from hawkish to accommodating in recent months, as different factions in Seoul capture the ear of President Kim Young Sam.

But the center of gravity returns regularly to Mr. Han's view, one that a former official in Seoul says won the day because Mr. Han "nudged, pushed, cajoled, waited and let others take credit."

Mr. Han understands the price of failure: He still carries a small piece of shrapnel in his lower back, a stray bit of allied fire left over from September 1950, when General Douglas MacArthur's troops retook Seoul. His life may have been saved, he said, by a North Korean soldier who "took out a

But Mr. Schönhuber's position may have cost his party success in Hamburg municipal elections in September.

The Republicans and the far-right German People's Union won 7.6 percent of the vote in the leftist city then, but because they split the vote between them — 4.7 percent for Mr. Schönhuber's party and 2.9 percent for the publisher Gerhard Frey's German People's Union — neither of them got into the city legislature.

"We don't support Frey, and he doesn't support us," Mr. Schönhuber said. Nor would he welcome the backing of the outlawed neo-Nazi groups such as the German Alternative, the Free German Workers Party, or others. But he made it clear he would not reject votes.

Several far-right party leaders said they expected the entire spectrum of "nationalists," as they call themselves, to support the Republicans in the national election.

Mr. Schönhuber dismissed many of the people to his right as "crazies" and "neurotics," and said he had purged some local leaders and members of his own party.

The Republicans do not want further action against foreign asylum-seekers, he said, and the party recently adopted a program of "Europe yes, Maastricht no," meaning yes to a European Community of sovereign, cooperating states and regions but no to a federal European-wide government built on the European Union treaty that was agreed to in Maastricht, the Netherlands, in 1991.

This does not sound much different from the way Edmund Stoiber, the premier of Bavaria and an ally of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, put it in the Bonn legislature recently.



ROUND 2, IN COURT — Horst Günter Rörsch, a former weight-lifting champion who punched President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany on Dec. 2, after he received a suspended six-month sentence. He said he confessed to the assault in order to use his trial to denounce the president's Nazi record. In fact, Mr. Weizsäcker served in the German Army but was not a Nazi.

THAIS: Child Prostitution Thrives

Continued from Page 1

in the belief that they are less likely to carry the HIV virus. But the opposite may be true because they may be more susceptible to vaginal wounds that promote infection.

Nourished by a male-dominated culture in which patronizing brothels is almost a national pastime, Thailand's commercial sex industry is protected by pervasive police corruption, according to social workers, government officials and former prostitutes.

In recent years, the industry has turned increasingly to ethnic minorities in the north and migrants from Burma, Laos and even China to supply cheaper, more pliable and ever-younger recruits.

Many women go into prostitution willingly, especially at the high end of the market. But numerous others are sold into a form of indentured servitude that borders on sexual slavery, or are lured into it by unscrupulous brokers who persuade them and their families that they can get jobs as restaurant workers or domestic helpers.

According to Saisuree Chutikul, an adviser on child protection in the prime minister's office, there are about 200,000 prostitutes in Thailand, 50,000 to 80,000 of them under age 18. Agents sometimes offer to build houses for their parents, even showing catalogues of different styles.

"It's not the poverty alone" that drives girls into prostitution, she said. "In some cases, it's also greed on the part of the parents."

Child prostitution, said Sanphat Koompraphant, director of Bangkok's Center for the Protection of Children's Rights, is "getting worse, despite government policy."

He described government efforts as largely superficial. He said his center had rescued more than a thousand girls from brothels in the last eight years but that many more had remained beyond reach. Many start at age 11.

cy circuit and grew close to many of the people who have since become the core of President Bill Clinton's foreign-policy team.

But when he returned to South Korea in the early 1980s as a professor, critic and columnist — he is often wrote for Newsweek's international editions — he found his views, especially his calls for democracy, frequently unwelcome.

His selection as foreign minister this year came as a surprise. In his academic career, he had often taken the view — a minority one here — that relations with North Korea were not of a "zero sum" nature, that the North could get some of its needs, like economic development, fulfilled without harming the South's interests.

Harvard (we learn little about his professors or the classes he attended) and about himself, and it is unclear where his rite of passage has left him.

It is difficult to imagine his time at Harvard as the "ordure" he describes. Rather, it seems a sheltered interlude, where Navarrete wrestled with his self-imposed image as a "Harvard Chicano."

But his pain is real, and so is his attempt to find answers. Shelby Steele and other writers have described the "racial fatigue" that places a straightjacket on even the most casual relationships. The Hispanic community includes not only several races but a diverse mix of ethnic groups. Race in America has become a function of competing interest groups, as women, homosexuals, the disabled and other

groups claim the status of "minorities" to gain power. For Hispanics, this creates an ambivalence that is difficult to resolve.

A victim of racial fatigue, Navarrete learns that Harvard is not a particularly good place to find answers, though it provides tools to ask the right questions.

After Harvard, he entered UCLA graduate school, and later returned to his roots in the San Joaquin Valley, where he is currently the editor in chief of Hispanic Student USA, a student publication. It is clear that his search for identity is just beginning.

Alfredo J. Estrada, editor and publisher of Hispanic magazine, graduated from Harvard in 1980. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

TIES: Vatican's Step

Continued from Page 1

The Vatican's recognition represents an "important symbolism," he said.

Vatican and Israeli officials said the agreement could enable Pope John Paul II to accept Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's invitation to visit Israel, possibly next year. It would be the first such visit since Pope Paul VI went to the Holy Land in 1964, before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and Israel's annexation of Jerusalem.

The Second Vatican Council, in 1962-65, repudiated the belief that the Jewish people were collectively guilty for the death of Jesus, and called for a dialogue with the Jews.

The Vatican has already recognized Israel's right to exist within secure borders, and during a visit to the Rome synagogue in 1986, the Pope referred to the Jewish people as "our beloved elder brothers."

The Vatican nevertheless has continued to withhold recognition from Israel, arguing that this must depend on the progress of the Middle East peace process, a solution of the Palestinian problem and a guaranteed international status for the city of Jerusalem. The Vatican was also concerned that recognition could endanger Roman Catholic minorities living in Arab countries, including Palestinian Christians.

Diplomats said the establishing of the first formal agreement between the Vatican and Israel had been made easier by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the main backer of militant Arab states, and the Israeli-Palestine interim agreement allowing the Palestinians limited

autonomy in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

According to Vatican sources, the two sides will agree to protect freedom of worship, respect each other's sacred places and promote cultural exchanges and pilgrimages. It recognizes the right of the Catholic church to run its own schools, media and welfare agencies in Israel.

The agreement will also commit the Vatican to fighting anti-Semitism in a joint fight against racism and religious intolerance.

Mr. Jacobson said the agreement would make it easier to discuss and resolve local disputes between Catholics and Jews, such as the dispute over the establishment of a Catholic convent at Auschwitz. The convent was removed under Vatican pressure.

NATO: Zhirinovsky Issue

Continued from Page 1

that the potential of a revanchist, imperial Russia should accelerate NATO enlargement.

The issue is hardly resolved, given the votes of a large number of Russians on Dec. 12 for an anti-Western party with open territorial claims on nations that have just regained their freedom.

The pro-Western leaders of Poland, Hungary and especially Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech Republic, have been increasingly vocal about the dangers of Russian claims to "spheres of influence" in East European countries.

Mr. Kozirev complained bitterly in the interview that Western responses to Moscow in the last two years had been inadequate to the dangers of Russia's transition to a post-Communist market democracy.

"We don't have a consistent strategy from the Western democratic countries," he said, "of how to combine their efforts with Russian democrats, of how to deal with the whole situation."

There are Western summit meetings, some programs of aid. "All that's very good," he said, "but all that is very different from a strategy and a mechanism to implement that strategy."

To confront Soviet Communist expansionism, he said, the West designed NATO and the Marshall Plan.

"Strategy was formulated and resources were mobilized for this strategy," he said. "But now we have no formulated strategy, only two or three vague notions, not mechanisms nor resources. They want, cheap, something that can't be bought cheap."

"I'm not begging now or asking for some credit line," Mr. Kozirev said. "But billions were spent to counter the Communist threat. Whoever said its dismemberment would be so cheap?"

Clinton itinerary in doubt

U.S. State Department officials declined on Tuesday to confirm the dates of Mr. Clinton's visit to Russia as announced by Moscow, the International Herald Tribune reported from Washington.

Mr. Clinton will attend the NATO meeting in Brussels and is also to visit Belarus and Prague, but his itinerary is not yet official, they said.

Which came first, the violent society or the violence depicted in films that society patronizes? asked Robert Shaye, the chairman of New Line Cinema, which has produced the successful "Nightmare on Elm Street" horror films, as well as "Menace 2 Society," an extremely violent, though acclaimed, film about ghetto youths.

"There is an extremely gray area where artistic integrity and pandering can get mixed up," he said. "Nightmare" is a series of horror films, fantasy, comic-book violence, like "Batman" or "Superman." Audiences love it. In "Menace 2 Society," though, an especially horrific opening in which Korean shop owners are gratuitously murdered, was toned down because Mr. Shaye found it too shocking.

One reason for the scale of violence in American films is that violence, which needs no translation, sells well abroad. "Violence travels well; violent movies frequently do well in foreign markets," said Lawrence Mark, a producer. "Hence, the resistance to doing away with violence in movies."

Nearly half of all film revenue now comes from abroad, compared with about 30 percent in 1980.

Malaysia Keeps Israeli Ban

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said Tuesday that Malaysia was still not prepared to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

"Although there are Gulf states which have established diplomatic relations with Israel, we are not prepared because we feel that many things have yet to be done by Israel before we can accord it our recognition," Mr. Mahathir said.

Although Mr. Mahathir said he regarded the agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization as "a most astounding development," he felt that the agreement alone was not adequate.

According to Vatican sources, the two sides will agree to protect freedom of worship, respect each other's sacred places and promote cultural exchanges and pilgrimages. It recognizes the right of the Catholic church to run its own schools, media and welfare agencies in Israel.

The agreement will also commit the Vatican to fighting anti-Semitism in a joint fight against racism and religious intolerance.

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Bar Zhirinovskiy, Australia Hears

Continued from Page 1

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FILMS: How to Reflect Violence?

Continued from Page 1

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Iraq Seen Shaken by Attack on Saddam

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — An assassination attempt on Saddam Hussein has shaken the Iraqi president's regime due to suspicions that some of his closest associates were involved, according to sources who were recently in Iraq.

At least 60 senior military, police and government officials have been detained and interrogated in an investigation led by Mr. Saddam's youngest son, Qusai, 28, who heads his father's personal intelligence apparatus, they said. Mr. Saddam

and his eldest son, Odai, also have been involved in the interrogations, the sources said.

Unconfirmed reports said 20 army officers had been executed since the Sept. 24 attack. A bomb was set off as Mr. Saddam's motorcade passed on the way to a meeting only a few officials knew about, the sources said.

The sources, Arab businessmen and Western diplomats, spoke in Cyprus, Lebanon and Jordan on condition of anonymity.

The sources said members of Mr. Saddam's inner circle have been questioned, although none are known to have been detained.

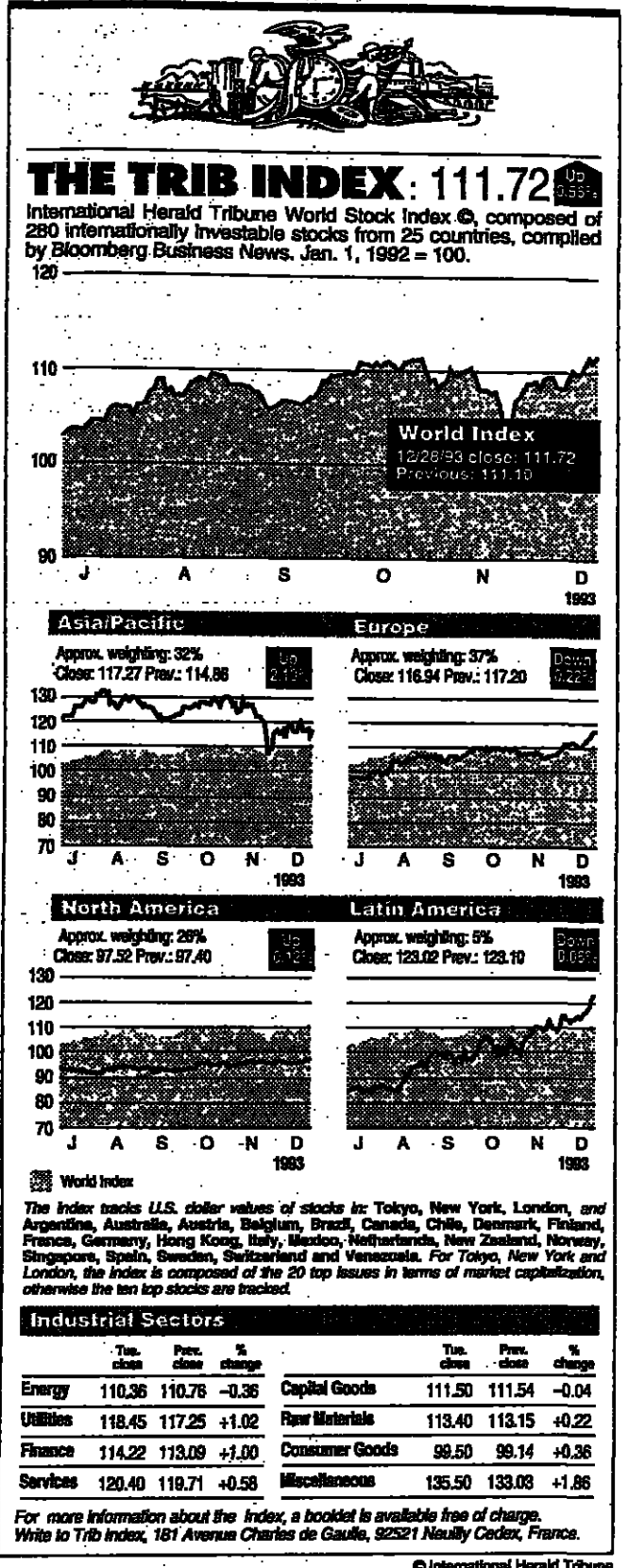
They included Vice President Taha Yassin Ramadan, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, Defense Minister Ali Hassan Majid and Rashad Amin, Mr. Saddam's adviser and chief bodyguard, the sources said. Mr. Aziz is Iraq's international negotiator, Mr. Majid is Mr. Saddam's cousin and one of his closest aides, and Mr. Amin is the president's brother-in-law.

The sources said the attack sent shock waves through the regime and undermined confidence in Mr. Saddam's security.

They said the bomb was set in Baghdad's northeastern outskirts. The 56-year-old leader, in an armored Mercedes-Benz limousine, was not hurt, but a bodyguard was wounded, they said.

Iraqi opposition sources said their groups were not involved, supporting the theory that the plot was hatched within the regime.

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Dispute On Chips Flares

U.S. Turns Up Heat on Japanese

WASHINGTON — The United States turned up the heat on Japan Tuesday in a dispute over computer-chip trade, suggesting that Tokyo was renegeing on an international agreement that should enable U.S. companies to sell more semiconductors there.

The Treasury's undersecretary for international affairs, Lawrence Summers, said during a television interview that Japanese companies continue to discriminate against U.S. suppliers and it was time for Japan to stop the practices.

"I think what we want to see is for them to live up to the commitment that they have made and that was a commitment negotiated a number of years ago," Mr. Summers said.

A 1986 agreement calls for a 20 percent share of the Japanese market for foreign-made semiconductors. But a U.S. study issued Monday said foreigners supplied only 18.1 percent of semiconductors used in Japan during the third quarter of this year.

Semiconductors are the electronic chips containing instructions that enable computers to perform complex functions.

"They hit the goal that we've been looking for of 20 percent in 1992, and since then it's been slipping," Mr. Summers said, meaning that U.S. companies are not profiting from an expanding Japanese market.

"That's a matter of real concern for us in the context of an overall relationship that has to be repaired so that the share of the benefits we get is a little higher than it has been in the past," Mr. Summers added.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Monday that he wanted "emergency" talks with Tokyo over semiconductors and said a joint plan would be proposed to "improve dramatically" foreign share and access to Japan's market.

Japanese electronics companies

No Relief for Japan Jobless

Unemployment Hits 6-Year High of 2.8%

TOKYO — Japan's prolonged recession pushed the unemployment rate in November to its highest level in more than six years, a seasonally adjusted 2.8 percent, the government said on Tuesday.

The rate inched up from 2.7 percent in October, recording the third consecutive monthly rise, the Management and Coordination Agency said. The rate in November 1992 was 2.3 percent. The unemployment rate was last at 2.8 percent in August 1987, when the yen's appreciation was hurting Japanese exporters and the overall economy.

The record high for Japan's unemployment rate was 3.1 percent in May of that year.

Japan's unemployment would be higher if calculated by U.S. or European methods. In Japan, people working more than one hour in the last week of the month are considered employed.

"The protracted recession is pushing up the unemployment rate," a management agency official said, adding, "The condition will remain severe for a while."

The report noted a marked decline in manufacturing jobs, while jobs in the service sector and wholesale, retail and food-related enterprises were up.

Service jobs have tended to be more resilient because they are more labor-intensive than manufacturing, which has been increasingly turning to automation.

The chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura, said the government should focus its economic policy on unemployment and that it considered long-term.

Current-Account Surplus Turns Down

TOKYO — Japan's current account surplus shrank by 21 percent in November in dollar terms, marking the first decline in six months from year-earlier levels, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The surplus in the current account, a broad measure of trade in merchandise and services plus certain other capital flows, contracted to \$8.21 billion in November from \$10.34 billion in November 1992. The figures are not adjusted for seasonal factors.

A Finance Ministry official noted that the surplus had been shrinking in yen terms every month since July.

Economists said the dwindling surplus had not previously been apparent in the dollar figures because the strong yen inflated the dollar value of Japanese exports. But now the yen's rise was putting enough pressure on Japan's export volume to cut the surplus in dollar terms, they said, adding the surplus was likely to continue shrinking for the same reason.

But a ministry official said it was too soon to say that the dollar-based current account surplus was definitely on a downward trend. He said currency rates, crude oil prices and the economic situation at home and abroad must still be monitored.

Japanese products have lost competitiveness in the global market as the yen rose to 108.82 to the dollar by the end of November compared with 124.75 a year earlier. The strong yen also boosted imports in November by making them cheaper.

Tokyo's trading partners have been pressing it to take steps to

U.S. Consumers And Industry Are Optimistic

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumers and industry are showing more optimism about the economy than they have in several years, reports released Tuesday showed.

Consumer confidence rose to its highest level in almost two years in December, a sign that consumers are growing increasingly secure about their jobs, the economy and its future, according to the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index.

The index is now at a level historically associated with a reasonably comfortable pace of economic growth," said Fabian Linderoth, executive director of the Conference Board's Consumer Research Center. "While it may still be too early for the readings to be totally convincing, they are certainly extremely encouraging."

According to the Commerce Department, autos will be one of the industries pushing the United States to the fastest growth in manufacturing in six years. The department saw a 6 percent rise in unit sales of U.S.-produced motor vehicles and a 4 percent increase in home construction.

The department said its annual forecast had surveyed 200 manufacturing and service industries that see growth well into the future."

The Bulls Charge Into Asian Markets

HONG KONG — A day after a number of key European stock exchanges soared to new highs on Tuesday, a flood of buyers sent Asian markets to new highs on Tuesday.

Heavy foreign buying spurred domestic investors and lifted the Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore exchanges to record closings. Hong Kong posted a record gain for a single day and even Tokyo staged an impressive rebound from Monday's weakness.

The Asian component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index rose 2.10 percent, 117.27.

"There is a lot of money coming into mutual funds and the market appears to be more motivated by those flows rather than any sensible rational investment decisions," said Angus Baxter, managing director at Smith New Court (Far East). "The attitude is one of 'get in and enjoy it while the fun lasts.'"

The year-end bull run has capped an outstanding year for most Asian markets. According to major indexes, Hong Kong shares have advanced 110 percent this year, while Singapore has climbed 57 percent, Malaysia 88 percent, Thailand 84 percent, the Philippines 152 percent and Indonesia 106 percent.

In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng Index of blue chips closed Tuesday 4.8 percent higher, at 11,570.20.

"Usually the market flattens out this time of year, but international investors seem to want to get into Hong Kong before the year runs out," said David Lavington, a trader at Morgan Grenfell (Asia).

China Moves To Curb Prices

BEIJING — The government said Tuesday that the 1993 inflation rate for major cities was nearly 20 percent and ordered action to bring down soaring grain prices that might threaten new economic reforms.

In Singapore, the benchmark Straits Times Industrials Index closed 0.59 percent higher on Tuesday, at 2,392.37, after rising as high as 2,398.53 in the course of the trading session.

Tom Hester, a dealer at Baring Securities, said institutional investors appeared to be switching from Singapore to Hong Kong in order to cash in on growth prospects in China.

In Taiwan, the Weighted Price Index rose by 0.18 percent, to a two-year high of 5,501.75, on Tuesday, to a stock index of 5,501.75.

MEDIA MARKETS

An Entrepreneur Awake at the Switch

By Kathleen Murray
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It was August 1987. As Billy Joel bounded onto the stage before thousands of cheering fans in Leisler, Jeffrey Sudikoff stood backstage, near a satellite dish, relaying the concert signal to radio stations across the United States.

Mr. Sudikoff's tiny company, IDB Communications Group Inc., was undertaking something no less ground-breaking than Mr. Joel was. No one from the West had ever set up a satellite transmission not controlled by Soviet authorities.

Indeed, IDB spent a week battling customs officials to get its equipment at the airport. Just hours before showtime, IDB was still bartering concert tickets for the trucks and personnel to transport it and hook it up.

For Mr. Sudikoff, this frenzy was as usual. As founder and chief executive of IDB, based in Culver City, California, he has quietly cobbled together a profitable business transmitting radio and television programming, telephone services and other data from places many larger companies avoid.

Through its network of owned and leased satellites and fiber optic cable, the company provides a pipeline for communications ranging from ship-to-shore messages to transmission of Cable News Network and other network broadcasts from remote areas to phone service in parts of Europe and the former Soviet republics.

IDB is now the fourth-largest American provider of international long-distance service, underwriting bigger rivals in underserved regions in Europe and Asia.

"IDB is doing internationally what MCI did domestically years ago," said Herbert Maher, an analyst at Hancock Institutional Equity Services. He was referring to MCI Communications Corp., the long-distance telephone company that was one of the first major challengers to American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

"We were afraid to say no to a project," Mr. Sudikoff said. Over the years that has made for an array of assignments — from floating satellite equipment on a barge to Antarctica for Korean television to providing mobile communications during the Gulf War.

It has also given the company an unusual expertise. "Jeffrey likes doing things that big companies can't," said Gilbert Kuang, IDB's first employee, who now runs Sonic Communications in Los Angeles. Mr. Kuang recalls that during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Iceland, IDB technicians had to show other carriers, including AT&T, how to make their equipment work.

Mr. Sudikoff confessed: "At the time we've said yes to customers, we often didn't know how we were going to do it." So far the strategy has paid off. His business logged \$155 million in revenue last year.

In another audacious gamble, Mr. Sudikoff, 38, plans to market a U.S. long-distance service in the spring. His ultimate goal is to become a player in the new industry of providing entertainment and data on demand.

Industry observers agreed that such ambitions will test IDB's mettle, but they give the company better-than-average odds. After all, noted Charles Pluchahn, a portfolio manager at State Street Research & Management, IDB brings broadcasting know-how, technological savvy and carrier capacity to the table.

But competition on American shores is going to be more intense. "What Jeffrey's talking about makes a great deal of sense, but it ain't going to be easy," said Mr. Pluchahn, who doubled his stake in the company this year. "The question is going to be, will his reach exceed his grasp?"

That is a question Wall Street was asking this month on word that Mr. Sudikoff was selling out Bruce McNall, owner of the Los Angeles Kings hockey team. Together with Joseph Cohen, a friend and fellow IDB director, Mr. Sudikoff has personally invested in an estimated \$60 million deal to buy a stake in the ailing franchise and help build an arena.

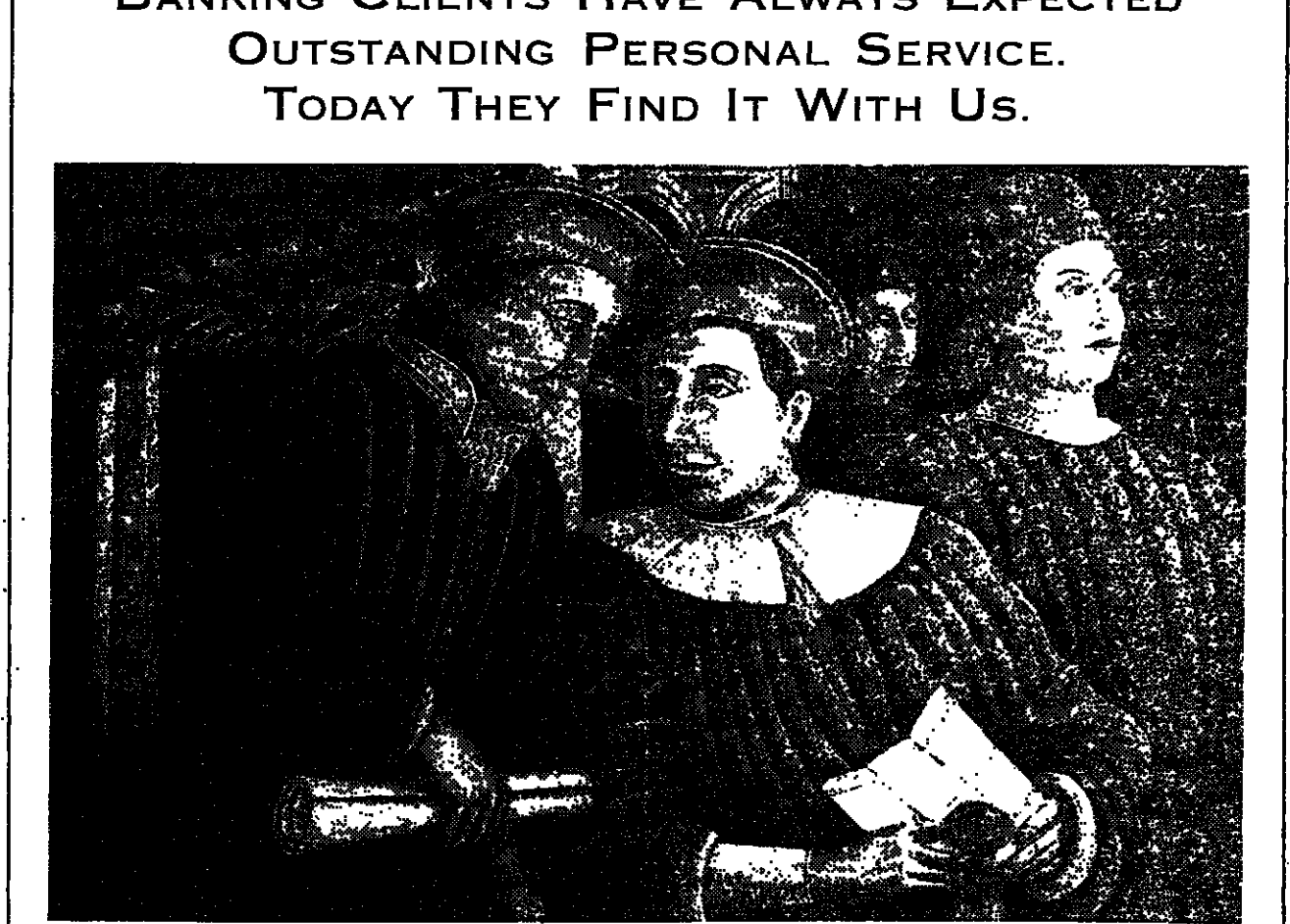
Mr. Sudikoff developed an early fascination with communications. Growing up in Newton, Massachusetts, at 13 he had already set up his own battery-operated telephone network, running wires under neighbors' lawns so he could talk to friends at night.

After graduation from Dartmouth, Mr. Sudikoff headed to California, got a job managing rock concerts and stayed long enough to see an opportunity. IDB was born in 1983, when he took a \$15,000 loan to buy a satellite

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits											
	£	S	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.P.	S.P.	Yen	Ch	Dollar		D-Mark		Swiss Franc		Sterling		French Franc		Yen	ECU
American	1.85	2.82	1.29	6.28	87.13	—	—	1.38	1.71	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
British	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ch. franc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: Surge in Asian Markets

Continued from Page 9
expectations that brisk money supply growth and continued economic expansion would keep the rally going well into 1994, analysts said.

slipped a slight 0.16 percent, to 3,165.65, on Tuesday from a record closing on Monday, and traders cited profit-taking. Some analysts are expecting a strong first quarter in 1994 in the wake of recent reforms initiated by the government.

N.Y. Stocks

straight record, as finance and communications stocks were heavily sought. Industrial shares were less buoyant and analysts said the effects of lower interest rates were taking longer to affect such titles.

"The interest in the blue chips is there," said Mohamed Rami Dali Samsudin, senior analyst at Mayban Securities. "I don't want to be left out."

ECONOMY: Upbeat Reports

Continued from Page 9
accounted for more than 78 percent of manufacturers' shipments. "Nearly 90 percent of the manufacturing sector covered in the outlook forecast growth in 1994," the under-secretary for international trade, Jeffrey Garten, said.

That compared with a 2 percent gain this year and would be the largest since 1988, the department said.

The dollar weakened slightly against the Deutsche mark but gained against Japanese yen in quiet trading on Tuesday, Knight-Ridder reported from New York.

Foreign Exchange

automobiles, appliances and furnishings will lead growth in manufacturing sectors, the report said.

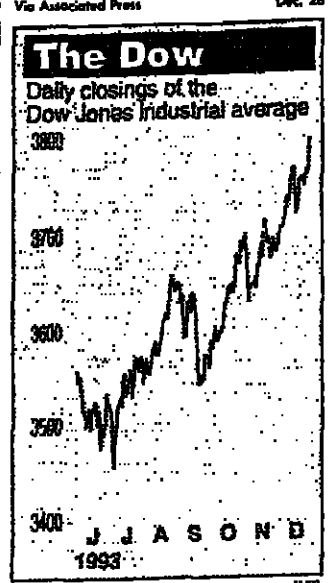
However, the increased business will not boost U.S. employment because companies are restructuring and using fewer workers, Mr. Garten said.

Moreover, economic weakness in Japan and Europe will drive up the U.S. trade deficit in 1994 by making it difficult to sell U.S. products in those regions.

Frankfurt and Paris Pause

LONDON — The German and French stock markets lost ground on Tuesday, pausing for breath after a recent record-breaking run.

Traders in Frankfurt said stocks were hit by a drop in futures. The 30-share DAX index dropped 11.16 points, to 2,242.82.



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like Merck, RJR Nab, and Intel.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like Trion, SPOR, and Chrysalis.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like Advanced Micro Devices, Intel, and Microsoft.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like Advanced Micro Devices, Intel, and Microsoft.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like Advanced Micro Devices, Intel, and Microsoft.

Dow Jones Averages

Table listing Dow Jones Averages with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Industrial, Utilities, Finance, and Composite.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table listing Standard & Poor's Indexes with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Industrial, Financial, and Composite.

NYSE Indexes

Table listing NYSE Indexes with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Financial.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table listing NASDAQ Indexes with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Financial.

AMEX Stock Index

Table listing AMEX Stock Index with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Financial.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table listing Dow Jones Bond Averages with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table listing Market Sales with columns for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ. Includes Volume and Value.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table listing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading with columns for Buy and Sell. Includes Volume and Value.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table listing S&P 100 Index Options with columns for Strike, Call, Put, and Change. Includes various expiration dates.

Dividends

Table listing Dividends with columns for Company, Per Amt, Pay, and Rec. Includes Exxon, Shell, and Amoco.

Spot Commodities

Table listing Spot Commodities with columns for Commodity, Today, and Prev. Includes Coffee, Cocoa, and Sugar.

Market Will Decide Pollution's Price

By Maria Cone
LOS ANGELES — How much will a company pay for the right to emit a pound of pollution into America's fiftieth air?

That question, the focus of worldwide curiosity among industrial leaders and pollution regulators, soon will be answered as Southern California's smog market debuts on Jan. 1.

Under it, 390 industrial enterprises in four Los Angeles-area counties will be allocated an annual pollution limit and then granted the freedom to choose the cheapest way to achieve it, including trading credits.

Sooner, executives will be able to turn on their personal computers, dial a number and tap into an electronic auction board to check who is selling and who is buying.

At first, economists say, most Southern California businesses will be wary of trading their RECLAIM credits. They will browse a bit, attend auctions and check out the prices. Some will probably swap a few.

On Jan. 1, half of the 390 businesses regulated under RECLAIM will be allocated credits, with the rest beginning July 1. Each company is assigned an annual emissions limit for nitrogen oxides and sulfur, which will decrease by 5 percent to 8 percent each year for the next decade.

Earlier this year, economic consultants for the air-quality management district estimated businesses would pay about \$777 in 1994 for each ton of nitrogen oxides or sulfur oxides, growing in 1999 to \$11,261 per ton of nitrogen oxides and \$6,238 per ton of sulfur.

The management district estimates that only 8.3 tons per day of nitrogen oxides and sulfur will be traded in 1994 out of the 128 tons a day allocated to the companies.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. Futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Grains

Table listing Grains with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Metals

Table listing Metals with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Gold, Silver, and Copper.

Stocks

Table listing Stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Dow Jones, S&P 500, and NYSE.

Livestock

Table listing Livestock with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Cattle, Hogs, and Pigs.

Financial

Table listing Financial with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Treasury Bonds and Futures.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: France Press, Dec. 28

Large table listing World Stock Markets with columns for Market, Class Prev., and Change. Includes Amsterdam, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, Frankfurt, and Madrid.

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Abbott Drug Used in AIDS Infections

ABBOTT PARK, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Abbott Laboratories Inc. said Tuesday that its Bixazin antibiotic has become the first drug to be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use against the most common AIDS-related bacterial infection.

Bixazin can now be used to treat disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex, which is usually harmless in healthy people but can be deadly to those with weakened immune systems. It has been found in up to 50 percent of all AIDS patients in autopsies.

Bixazin is Abbott's best-selling pharmaceutical product. It is expected to reach \$400 million in sales this year.

AT&T Announces a Rise in Rates

NEW YORK (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Tuesday that rate increases on some long-distance calls would total about \$750 million annually. The company said a new calling plan, combined with current promotions and discounts, would offset the increase.

Rates for direct-dialed domestic calls will rise an average of 6.3 percent. International rates will rise about 3.75 percent on average. The new plan, AT&T True Savings, will provide a discount of 20 percent to subscribers who bill \$25 or more monthly.

Parting Is Sweet for Apple Aides

CUPERTINO, California (Bloomberg) — Apple Computer Inc., which gave former Chairman John Sculley a multimillion-dollar severance package, outlined Tuesday in proxy materials for its annual meeting next month the packages it provided for two of its close aides.

Apple agreed to pay Albert A. Eisenstat, the veteran executive vice president, a \$646,000 severance package next month as well as medical benefits. The agreement also allows him to immediately exercise options to buy Apple shares valued at \$15.4 million.

Robert L. Fueste, former president of the Apple USA division, will get a \$147,778 severance check plus a bonus payout that could run as high as \$108,333. Mr. Fueste also will receive a \$105,000 fee for consulting services to the computer company for the next year.

Closed-End Fund for India Plans IPO

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — India Investment Fund Inc. filed a registration statement Tuesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an initial offering of 4 million shares.

The fund's investment objective is long-term capital appreciation. It expects to invest no less than 65 percent of its assets in equity securities of Indian issuers.

TCW/DW Emerging Market Opportunities Trust filed a registration statement with the SEC for an offering of 7 million shares. The trust's objective is to seek capital appreciation through investment in equity securities of emerging market countries, initially in Asia and to a lesser extent Latin America, the filing said.

Timken to Cut Jobs, Take Charge

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Timken Co. said Tuesday it would take a \$1.3 billion charge against fourth-quarter earnings to account for employee layoffs and the write-off of manufacturing equipment.

Although the charge, totalling \$48 million, will reflect the layoff of 900 employees, Timken said that over the long term it plans to cut employment by 2,200. Excluding the charge, the company expects to have positive operating income for the fourth quarter and for all of 1993.

For the Record

Veritas Capital Inc., a New York merchant-banking firm, said it had signed agreements with Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America to buy and reopen several closed Bethlehem mills in Pennsylvania and a plant at its sprawling Lackawanna, New York, complex near Buffalo.

The U.S. International Trade Commission said it reached a preliminary decision that saccharin imports from China and Korea which have been found to be dumped are causing harm to U.S. industry.

ASD logo and other vertical text on the right margin.

Bonn, Business Differ on End To Recession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN—Germany's economics minister declared Tuesday that the recession was over, but business groups said it was premature to talk of recovery.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt said, "At the end of the year it is becoming clearer that the German economy has come out of its trough." He added there was a good chance recovery would accelerate next year, when he sees the economy expanding 0.5 percent to 1 percent.

But two leading business groups, the German Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the German Savings Banks Association, struck a more cautious note.

The president of the chambers of commerce, Peter Stihl, said the economy would only turn the corner when companies regained the confidence to invest. "It is true that there may have been some improvement in private consumption and orders from abroad but this is not enough to speak of an economic turning point," he said.

Mr. Stihl said the positive interpretation given to improving economic indicators reminded him of "birds singing prematurely as dawn approaches." He added, "Our

alarming structural problems are far from resolved."

The Savings Banks Association said there was no longer any reason for fundamental pessimism about the economy but it warned the situation was unstable. "Hopes of a quick recovery which will noticeably benefit the labor market are premature," it said. "A thorough economic recovery is unlikely to start before mid-year and even then it could be comparatively weak in view of the continuing structural problems of the German economy."

The German economy will start to grow, albeit slowly, from spring next year, the economics research institute RWI said on Tuesday.

As expected, the outlook for the German economy next year has improved slightly, RWI said. "In the West, the deepest recession since the war has come to a halt and after a period of stagnation in the summer, we can now see the first tentative signs of recovery for 1994."

While Western Germany's gross domestic product is expected to fall 1.75 percent this year, RWI estimated it would rise 1 percent next year.

Exports will pick up as the economic situation in Europe improves, spurring growth, RWI said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

A Setback for Recycling

Germany to Delay Plan to Assuage EC

BONN—Germany is proposing to delay ambitious standards for recycling packaging, in part to appease critics among its European Community partners, officials said Tuesday.

Draft legislation presented by Environment Minister Klaus Töpfer on Tuesday would postpone the deadline for German companies to recycle at least 60 percent of paper, plastic and cardboard used in consumer packaging from 1996 to the start of 1998.

The delay would affect materials that make up the bulk of throw-away wrappings, such as milk cartons and yogurt containers, although 1996 recycling quotas of 70 percent would remain in effect for glass, aluminum and tin sheet.

A spokesman for the Environment Ministry said the delay, which must be approved by the cabinet and parliament, was needed to give German companies time to build enough recycling plants.

"It is in part aimed at being accommodating to our EC partners," the spokesman said. "But we need the time anyway to create new capacity using new technology at home."

Bonn's national program for packaging waste collection, launched in 1991, had a setback this month when EC countries limited German exports of waste.

A majority of EC environment

ministers backed rules on Dec. 15 that would limit each of the 12 member countries to recycling no more than 45 percent of packaging waste.

The limits would have forced Germany to start throwing away some of the materials it now recycles at home or abroad.

Aided by Denmark and the Netherlands, Bonn pushed through an exception for countries that develop enough domestic capacity to recycle more than the 45 percent.

Several EC states had complained their fledgling recycling programs were stalled as their capacity was taken up by waves of exported paper, plastic and other wrappings from Germany.

EC Warns France on Aid for Bull

AFP-EXTRA NEWS

BRUSSELS—The European Commission, the EC executive body, said Tuesday that it has told France that it faced legal action that could force it to take back an advance of 2.5 billion French francs (\$430.7 million) made on a capital injection to Groupe Bull.

In a notice in the EC's Official Journal, which was made available on Tuesday, the commission published a letter it had sent to the French government saying it has started a procedure under EC law that could lead to the government being forced to recover or modify the Bull advance.

The commission also invited comments about the aid for Bull from other EC states and interested parties.

The letter said the commission "considers no restructuring plan has yet been submitted to it" to justify the aid, since the plan, drawn up by Bull, "is still subject to your authorities' approval."

The commission requested "details of the exact amount and purpose of the advance."

The commission called for extensive information about the condition of the company, asking for forecasts which would make a judgment possible about the viability of the group.

Bull is 88 percent owned by the French state and France Telecom.

Athens Persists in Airline Bailout

Reuters

ATHENS—Greece's new Socialist government will reapply to the European Community to write off 325 billion drachmas (\$1.33 billion) of Olympic Airways' debt, Transport Minister Ioannis Charalambous said Tuesday.

"The application will be accepted," he predicted, adding, "We will try to get the best deal out of it."

The state-owned carrier will have a loss of about 22 billion drachmas in 1993, bringing its cumulative losses to about 400 billion in the last five years.

The government, which came to office in elections Oct. 10, will seek to write off the debt over five years.

The former conservative government's application to the Community was turned down because it would not have resolved the airline's problems, Mr. Charalambous said.

The Socialists say they have a 15-year plan to reform the company and generate profits through cooperation with other airlines.

Theodoros Tsakiridis, the managing director, said Olympic Airways would seek a 17 billion drachma loan from state commercial banks in the first three months of 1994 to cover operating expenses.

Mercedes Expands Abroad

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT—Mercedes-Benz AG, which built half of its trucks this year at plants outside Germany, plans to expand its foreign-based production of commercial vehicles, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Detlef May, a spokesman for the company, said it planned to expand truck production in Argentina, China and Indonesia.

The move is one in a series of steps by the manufacturer of luxury cars and commercial vehicles to escape high German labor and production costs. Mercedes announced Sept. 30 that it would start producing rough-terrain utility vehicles in Alabama by 1997.

Bernd Gottschalk, the Mercedes management board member who oversees the commercial truck division, said in a published interview that the company planned to manufacture 15,000 to 20,000 trucks in Argentina annually to serve the South American market.

Mercedes also plans to build heavy trucks in Indonesia, where it already assembles passenger sedans and bus parts, Mr. Gottschalk said. The trucks will be assembled from parts manufactured in Germany, the published report said.

Mercedes' truck division also wants to expand in China, where it already builds buses in Shanghai and

Beijing. The company is also discussing plans to build motors in China with the Chinese truck maker First Automobile Works, but Mr. Gottschalk saw the "modest move" as the first step toward building heavy trucks there, the report said.

Mercedes, a division of Daimler-Benz AG, this year accelerated its moves abroad with a series of steps that it called its "globalization."

In January, Mercedes decided to build its newly conceived minivans in Spain. In February, the company said it planned to manufacture a new car in South Korea with Ssangyong Motor Co. It also announced projects in Uzbekistan and Mexico.

The truck division is expected to post a loss this year, according to recent company statements, and executives have said the truck division will continue to post losses into next year.

Group sales in the truck division for the full year should fall 5 percent this year, to 26.9 billion marks (\$15.8 billion), Mr. Gottschalk said.

While business in Europe has been slow, Mercedes truck operations in the United States are finishing a record year, Mr. Gottschalk said. Freightliner Corp., a truck-making subsidiary based in Oregon, sold 45,000 trucks in 1993, the highest sales in its history.

PRIVATE: Russia Changeover Nears Halfway Point

Continued from Page 1

opposition from the right to the privatization program, likely to be increased by the strong showing of extreme nationalists and Communists in recent legislative elections, was not fading quietly away.

"We are very well aware of what is going to happen around privatization," he said, hinting that he expected a fight when the new national legislature convened next month.

"Nevertheless, I am convinced that there is no political force in Russia or a potential alliance of political forces that would overturn privatization in Russia," he said. "Nobody will ever be able to do it."

Mr. Chubais also said that tough political opposition from hard-liners was blocking the implementation of a recent decree by Mr. Yeltsin that would legalize the free buying and selling of land.

He suggested that the decree

might be softened to satisfy certain areas of the country where opposition is particularly fierce.

As evidence of the slow rate of real reform and restructuring, critics point out that no more than a handful of enterprises in all of Russia, have been forced to declare bankruptcy and go out of business, despite the obvious inefficiency of many companies.

Indeed, at the news conference on Tuesday, the newly named state bankruptcy chief, Sergei Belyaev, said that a survey of Russian enterprises had shown that about 1,000 were insolvent. But there appears to be no immediate prospect that any will close. Most are living off borrowed money and time, helped along by infusions of money from the government.

The result of this policy has been high inflation, including a November rate of 15 percent. But it has kept the government from having

to face the political nightmare of hundreds of businesses closing and millions of Russians out of work.

Mr. Belyaev acknowledged as much on Tuesday. "Both our legislation and our practice do not allow us today to liquidate or reorganize an enterprise without well thought-out measures of social protection, social support of the enterprise or the workers who work there," he said.

He also said the best course for state-owned enterprises to avoid bankruptcy would be to become private enterprises. His did not make it clear why he thought so.

A new government decree setting out administrative procedures for bankruptcies reserves for the state most of the power and decision-making in determining the fate of insolvent companies. Banks and other financial institutions with a direct stake in a company's survival or liquidation would have comparatively little say.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3400	2200
2100	3300	2100
2000	3200	2000
1900	3100	1900
1800	3000	1800
1700	2900	1700
1600	2800	1600
1500	2700	1500
1400	2600	1400
1300	2500	1300
1200	2400	1200
1100	2300	1100
1000	2200	1000
900	2100	900
800	2000	800
700	1900	700
600	1800	600
500	1700	500
400	1600	400
300	1500	300
200	1400	200
100	1300	100
0	1200	0

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	148.10	148.80	-1.13
Brussels	Stock Index	7,511.12	7,449.28	+0.83
Frankfurt	DAX	2,242.82	2,253.88	-0.50
Frankfurt	FAZ	841.96	851.67	-1.14
Helsinki	HEX	1,582.78	1,565.02	-0.14
London	Financial Times 30	Closed	2,549.40	-
London	FTSE 100	Closed	3,396.50	-
Madrid	General Index	329.97	328.71	-0.85
Milan	MIB	1,354.00	1,345.00	+0.67
Paris	CAC 40	2,264.64	2,276.55	-0.52
Stockholm	Affarsvaerden	1,615.40	1,617.63	-0.14
Vienna	Stock Index	482.54	482.12	+0.09
Zurich	SBS	1,065.72	1,013.85	-0.90

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- France is trimming income tax due in the first four months of 1994 as part of a wider tax reform. The 6 percent cut is a one-time measure, not a reduction in the tax rate, the Finance Ministry said.
- The Wall Street Journal Europe is planning a Polish version of the paper as a weekly supplement to Poland's daily Gazeta Wyborcza.
- Belgian National Bank cut its central market rate by 0.15 percent, bringing it down to 7.25 percent. The discount rate was kept at 5.25 percent.
- Aerospaciale said it would close its operations for a week, in addition to the traditional week's paid leave for Christmas, due to a fall in orders.
- Compagnie Bancaire said it would reshuffle its capital, resulting in a one-time gain in net profit as its consumer credit unit, Cetelem, of 343 million French francs (\$57 million) this year.
- North American Bank directors were ordered to pay a \$150 million fine by a Jerusalem court that said they were responsible for embezzlement and corruption at the bankrupt Israeli bank. Bloomberg, NY, AFP, Reuters

German 30-Year Bond Is the First Since 1986

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT—The German government on Tuesday sold 3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) of 30-year, 6.25 percent bonds to the Federal Bond Consortium. It was the federal government's first new 30-year bond to be sold since 1986.

The bond was priced at 100.40 to yield an average 6.22 percent. The terms were largely in line with investors' expectations of a coupon of 6.25 to 6.30 percent, and yield of 5.70 basis points over the latest 10-year government bond. The 10-year 6 percent federal bond now yields 62 basis points less than the new 30-year issue.

SARAKREEK HOLDING N.V.

Amsterdam 1984, 1979 Ltd.
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Tuesday, January 18, 1994 at 11 a.m. at the Hotel Metropole Amsterdam Airport, Oude Haarlemmerweg 29, 1066 BV Amsterdam.

AGENDA:

In this meeting a proposal to change the management of the Company will be dealt with exclusively.

To be able to attend this meeting, shareholders must deposit their shares at the office of VAN AMBO Bank NV, Herengracht 592, Amsterdam not later than January 7, 1994. The deposit receipt will render entrance to the meeting.

The Supervisory Board
Amsterdam, December 29, 1993.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	13	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Oracle	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Sun	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	WorldCom	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	AT&T	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Qwest	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Level 3	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Windstream	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	CenturyLink	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Optimum	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Frontier	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Sprint	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	WorldCom	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	AT&T	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Qwest	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Level 3	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Windstream	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	CenturyLink	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Optimum	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Frontier	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Sprint	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	WorldCom	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	AT&T	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Qwest	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
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120	110	CenturyLink	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Optimum	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Frontier	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Sprint	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	WorldCom	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	AT&T	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Qwest	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
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120	110	Windstream	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	CenturyLink	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Optimum	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110	Frontier	0.00	0	15	120	110	115	115	0
120	110</									

SPORTS

Fedorov, Doing the Small Things, Goes Big-Time in NHL

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

DETROIT — In terms of bachelor life, Sergei Fedorov is not going to challenge the legends of Joe Namath or Will Chamberlain or, even, Darius Kasparaitis. Fedorov, who has overtaken Wayne Gretzky for the National Hockey League's scoring lead, is a modest man who lives in a modest house in a modest suburb of a modest city.

His housemate is his mother, who came over from Russia last summer.

"She's a very good cook; that's probably the biggest part of my life," said Fedorov, a center for the Detroit Red Wings who just celebrated his 24th birthday. "You can't imagine! Russian food, every day something different. Unbelievable."

Last one get the impression that he is naive or a sheltered mother's boy, Fedorov emphasizes that his life is in balance.

"You know, young people like to party sometimes, too," he said, a

smile spreading across his angular face, which is framed by lustrous blond hair. "And I'm one of them. But I know it's very important to take care of business first."

And he is doing it rather well. After Monday night's game against the Dallas Stars, in which he got two goals and an assist, Fedorov had 28 goals and 35 assists for 63 points, as he pulled four points ahead of Gretzky.

Fedorov has a plus-minus ratio of plus 23. That means the Red Wings have scored 23 more goals than the opposition when Fedorov is on the ice with the teams at even strength. He also works the power play and penalties.

Known during his first three years mainly as a "two-way center" on the second line, someone who could check the other team's best player, Fedorov has increased his offense this season because Steve Yzerman was out. The veteran captain and annual scoring leader, who had missed 26 games while recuperating from a herniated disc,

played Monday night and celebrated his return with a shorthanded goal that helped Detroit get its eighth victory in its last nine games.

Fedorov's playing style is a connoisseur's delight. His speed, skating skills and passing touch are obvious, but it is his tenacity and determination that impress scouts and coaches. He enjoys playing defense work in a way that is uncommon in many stars. Watch him play the proper angle to block a skating lane or to prevent a pass. See him clamp down on the stick of an opponent to turn a dangerous shot into a harmless one or win a sprint to the corner and crash into the glass to get the puck out of danger.

"I love the details of the game," Fedorov said. "You do small things and they lead to big things, and big things lead to huge things, and huge things lead to team success. It's important because guys sit on the bench and they watch you."

Behind the bench is Scotty Bowman, the veteran coach, who compares Fedorov to Jacques Lemaire,

who now coaches the New Jersey Devils. When Bowman coached in Montreal, Lemaire was the center who earned Hall of Fame honors by assuming leadership responsibility and sharing the puck to increase the value of those around him. Bowman said one of his few worries about Fedorov was that he worked too hard.

"He's a good-size guy, he skates a lot, you want to make sure the practices are just a tuneup," Bowman said. "He's got a good physique and tremendous stamina, as do most of the Soviet players at the elite level."

Fedorov left the former Soviet Union without permission in 1990, after the Goodwill Games in Seattle. He has not returned home since because he does not have a Russian passport, and he is leery of possible problems.

His father coaches a factory team in Moscow and visited for Christmas with Fedorov's brother, who is 12. On the Soviet national team, Fedorov centered the top

line. On his wings were Alexander Mogilny, now the captain of the Buffalo Sabres, and Pavel Bure, now the star of the Vancouver Canucks.

When Fedorov arrived here, he signed a five-year contract that pays him \$295,000 per season. He is to earn \$370,000 next season, his option year. With the acceleration of salaries in the past several seasons, players of Fedorov's skill and statistics, generally make 5 to 10 times more than Fedorov is paid.

That is why Fedorov has hired Mike Barnett to negotiate his next deal. Mogilny introduced Fedorov to Barnett, who also represents Gretzky and Brett Hull.

"We have, I guess, a bargain player, no question," said Brian Murray, the Red Wings' general manager. "We're going to treat him right. I've talked to Mike several times in the last couple weeks. I don't know if we have anything firm going, but we're talking. If we don't do something before the current year is over, we'll have a long

summer — and a good summer."

Although many teams have two or three former Soviet players, the adjustment has not been easy for all of them. Murray, who coached the Red Wings for the last three years before hiring Bowman, said Fedorov "was asked quite a bit" by opponents. Asked whether it was because he was new or because he was Russian or because he was talented, Murray replied:

"All of those. Sometimes people thought they could punch him around and he wouldn't fight back because he was a Russian. Now he is being treated with a little more respect. He understands the players against him a little better than before. He knows who the feisty, dirty, tough guys are."

Fedorov said the treatment was "part of the business" and had subsided because teammates like Bob Probert and Darren McCarty are willing to fight people who make trouble for him.

His mother, Natalya, went with some friends to Chicago to pick up

his father, Viktor, and his brother, Fedor, at the airport.

"It's been 10 years since our family has been together at Christmas time," Fedorov said. "I told them: 'It's an order! Come over here! Fantastic! I am so excited.'"

He has hired a language tutor for his mother, who is trying to learn English.

"She's not doing bad at all for a lady who spoke a different language for 40 years and lived in a different culture," Fedorov said.

It was different for him, coming over at the age of 20.

"Before I came here, I had goals: Learn the culture, try and play for the Red Wings and try to be successful by playing as hard as I can," Fedorov said. "Not everything was easy in the beginning."

"I watched the example of players like Steve Yzerman and Mark Howe, who have been in the league for many years. It's a plea-

The NHL Leaders

(Through Sunday)

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
Fedorov	DET	34	28	34	62	16
Gretzky	LAK	35	15	44	59	19
Yzerman	DET	37	19	22	51	18
Andreychuk	TOR	34	17	34	51	16
Zetterstrom	MIN	37	30	30	60	24
Quinn	CHI	34	13	37	50	37
Quinn	CHI	37	9	37	46	8
Stukelj	CHI	37	23	22	45	26
Modano	DET	33	14	28	42	4
Sokol	CHI	36	14	28	42	4
Shanahan	SIL	32	22	23	45	18
Hull	SIL	37	22	23	45	8
Thurston	WJA	37	20	25	45	11
Setano	WIN	37	16	28	44	4
Turcotte	NYI	35	15	29	44	33
Jaur	PHI	37	20	25	45	18
Janney	SIL	37	20	25	45	18
Kessel	CHI	37	20	25	45	18
Stevenson	CAL	37	20	25	45	18
Yoshida	CHI	36	18	23	41	26
Francis	PHI	35	10	31	41	26
Clark	TOR	34	24	14	41	22
Sundin	CHI	35	19	21	40	23
Nastasio	LAK	35	18	22	40	23

Grand Period For Celtics Isn't Enough

The Associated Press

For one brief quarter, the Boston Celtics were the championship team of yesterday.

It didn't last.

The Celtics made their first nine shots and led the Phoenix Suns, 24-10, just 4½ minutes into the game, then finished the quarter with a 39-31 advantage after 19-for-24 shooting. But Boston scored just 23



The Suns' Kevin Johnson, after being battered by Kevin Garnett (34) and Dee Brown, then turned the tables on the Celtics.

points in the second period, and 13 in the third, and lost, 118-102, on Monday night.

The loss was the sixth straight overall and the eighth in a row on the road for Boston, while Phoenix improved to 13-1 at home, best in the NBA.

"We regrouped," said Dan Marjerie, who scored 20 of his 27 points in the first half to keep the Suns in the game. "I guess that's why they give you 48 minutes in basketball."

Dee Brown scored 14 of his 21 points in the first quarter for the Celtics, who shot 38 percent the last three quarters after hitting 79 percent in the first.

Oliver Miller scored nine of his 17 points in a 1:36 span late in the game, stifling a rally by Boston, which was outscored by 29-13 in the third quarter.

A. C. Green finished with 25 points and Kevin Johnson had 23 points and 14 assists for the Suns, who went into the fourth quarter with a 91-75 lead. The Celtics got as close as 100-91 with 6:10 left, but Miller's flurry sealed the outcome.

Brown scored only seven more points after his 14-point first quarter as the Phoenix coach, Paul Westphal, put Johnson on Brown.

Clippers 96, 76ers 86: Los Angeles beat visiting Philadelphia for only the fourth time in 19 meetings as Danny Manning had 21 points and a season-high 15 rebounds, while Loy Vaught got with 19

The NBA Leaders

(Through Sunday)

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK
Scottie Pippen	CHI	28	10	11	3	2
Scottie Pippen	CHI	27	10	11	3	2
Scottie Pippen	CHI	27	10	11	3	2
Scottie Pippen	CHI	27	10	11	3	2
Scottie Pippen	CHI	27	10	11	3	2

Georgia Tech Deals Temple First Loss

The Associated Press

Temple has risen steadily in the college basketball rankings this season on the strength of victories over Kansas, Alabama-Birmingham and Cincinnati. Georgia Tech has been stuck between Nos. 13 and 18 because of its weak schedule after a season-opening loss to Michigan.

But No. 4 Temple was handed its first defeat of the season on Monday night, losing by 57-51 to the 15th-ranked Yellow Jackets in New York in the first round of the ECAC Holiday Festival tournament. Neither team looked sharp after a week of inactivity, as Tech outshot Temple by 43 percent to 27 percent.

"We can play better," said Georgia Tech's coach, Bobby Cremins. "Temple can play better. We're happy to win."

The Yellow Jackets (8-1) took 6:24 to get their first points, but Temple (4-1) did not take advantage, scoring just six points in that span while missing 11 of 14 shots.

Travis Best had 19 points for Georgia Tech, including seven of its last nine. The Owls missed their final four shots.

"We'll go back to the ways of winning some of the upsets," said his coach, John Chaney. "We've had good shooting nights this year. There were nights even the bad shots went in. We just have to go back and find a way to win those ugly games again, and we will. Trust me, we will."

Georgia Tech will play St. John's in the tournament championship game on Wednesday.

No. 13 Indiana 81, Texas Christian 65: Damon Bailey scored 24 points to lead the Hoosiers (6-2) in the Hoosier Classic in Indianapolis, moving past Ted Kitchel and Uwe Blab into 14th place on Indiana's all-time scoring list with 1,359 points.

The senior made 11 of 13 free throws — figures that topped the totals of the entire Texas Christian team. The Horned Frogs (2-5) finished with 29 fouls to Indiana's 11.

Alex Henderson and Todd Lindeman each had 13 points and 12 rebounds for the Hoosiers. Kurt Thomas scored 38 for TCU.

No. 17 Wisconsin 80, Stanford 73: Tracy Webster sank a 3-pointer to put Wisconsin, playing at home, ahead by 1:03 remaining.

Webster also hit two free throws with 21 seconds left to finish with 17 points, while Michael Finley led the Badgers (7-0) with 21. Andy Poppink led the Cardinal (6-1) with a career-high 22 points.

No. 21 George Washington 87, Coastal Carolina 68: Kwame Evans scored 24 points, and the Colonials (6-1) used their superior size, strength and speed in the Sugar Bowl Tournament in New Orleans to win their fifth straight.

Evans and Yinka Dare, a 7-foot-1-inch center, keyed a 14-1 burst that gave George Washington a 42-31 lead at halftime, and Coastal (4-2) never got closer than nine points.

No. 25 Western Kentucky 59, Princeton 49: The Hilltoppers (4-2), contending with Princeton's slow-down offense, scored 23 points off turnovers and 14 on offensive rebounds in the other game in the Hoosier Classic.

A Man Whom the Shoe Fits

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sporting careers are like Christmas lights. They shine, they flicker, and they go. Sometimes the afterglow is worth the expense. But sometimes you wonder what happens to the inner man when, even before the onset of mid-life, the hyperactive physical effort is switched off.

However, not all former professionals settle for the carpet slippers. Craig Johnston, an Australian who made it big with Liverpool, is busier in "retirement" than he was in action.

That is saying something. As a player he was described as a bee in a bottle. He buzzed, raising his game to a plane higher by far than his natural ability should have allowed. He succeeded on running, on desire, on an almost desperate mission to show those Poms what an Outback upstart could do. He quit at 27, ungrudgingly but restless for life beyond the playing field and the locker room.

Five years later, he hasn't stopped running, or quit roving. When the phone rings nowadays, followed by his familiar "How yer doing mate?" you ask which time zone, which continent, which hemisphere he is in.

Johnston's wife, whom he courted at 13 as Jenny Jones, asks the same questions. Settled in County Dublin, Ireland, with their three daughters, she ponders with the rest of us which idea, which challenge, which cause, he is pursuing at any one time.

The wanderlust was born into Craig Johnston. He was conceived in England, born in Johannesburg, raised in Speers Point, New South Wales. And apart from seven seasons riding the crest of Liverpool's wave, he remains a person of no fixed abode.

There are homes, beautiful homes, in Australia — one overlooking Sydney Harbor, another high above Whale Beach. There are flats of convenience in Paris and Germany, places to catch him in New York or London or, rarely, at Johnston Research and Developments, his business company in Ireland.

The surfboard and the motorbike back in Australia hint at the style of the man. The books, from "Soccer Excellence" by the Dutch coach Wiel Coerver to "The Mark of God, Less We Be Muslims," give some clue to the eclectic mind.

Yet no four walls confine him. His "office," a place where his butterfly mind settles on ideas, is a rockface over the Australian peninsula. The ideas, from commercial projects to soccer shoes, defy convention.

DEFIANCE IS JOHNSTON'S *cause célèbre*. His autobiography, "Walk Alone," fails to adequately explain why a player walks away from a club in the week of his second FA Cup Final appearance.

There was a family reason, the call home to Australia to help rehabilitate a younger sister who suffered brain damage in a freak accident. There was a dispute with a manager who made him substitute too often.

But he says the love of playing for the game's sake had waned, the lure of carrying on for cash was not motivation enough.

Before you doubt that, you have to understand that soccer was handed down as his father's obsession, and that greater

challenges lay in the inspiration of his mother, a country girl who became a schoolteacher. She taught Johnston that life is what you make it, that the horizons are where you set them. Those parents, Colin and Dorothy, gambled their home on Craig's dream.

When he was 15 they sold the house to finance his attempt to become an apprentice soccer player in England. It was a gamble in the extreme, a matter of months after he had suffered the setback of osteomyelitis, an inflammation that attacks the bone marrow.

The disease first attacked him at 6, when doctors prepared to amputate Johnston's leg but ultimately succeeded in scraping the bone marrow clean. They "forbade" soccer, so of course he channeled everything into it.

When English players asked about the scar of that operation, he told them, "That's my shark bite, mate." At least one English international believed this.

But self-belief, his mother's dictum, now carries him around the globe. He dreams up concepts, including animation and including the employment of the greatest players on earth, to help soccer cross its final frontiers in Australia and America.

He is a UNICEF international ambassador for sport. He tinkers and he tamps even with the fundamental tool of soccer, the shoe. For 100 years, give or take fashion changes or new materials to lighten and give new cosmetic appeal, the basic design has scarcely altered. But next April, Johnston's new shoe, the Adidas Predator, will go on the market. He dreamed it up while coaching aborigine children in Darwin, and perfected it while sitting on his rock.

"THE BALL," he reasons, "is a perfect object. It doesn't make mistakes. And as someone whose foot touch was not so loquacious, I'm in awe of the way the Ghanaians, the Brazilians make the ball talk."

The common factor, from Africa to the Copa Cobana, is that children learn to play barefoot. Johnston, basing experiments by attaching table tennis bat rubber to the outside of soccer shoes, developed with Adidas a boot that has a rubberized kicking area molded into fin-like shapes.

He bedeviled Adidas to build a test unit and to improve design after design. He took the shoe out, persuading the modern stars to try it and to tell him what more they needed.

Ron Keoman, king of the free-kick, believes it can add power and "bend" to his shot. Abed Pella, the Ghanaian who needs little help in mesmerizing people with his footwork, swears it enhances his control.

According to Johnston, the real science in his shoes lies in producing "twice the friction coefficient" of conventional footwear. And the patent in its design is on the spacing between the ridged fins around the toe-cap.

That, mate, leaves this observer in his wake. To my mind, the interest lies in the man rather than the tool. But Johnston has obtained FIFA's endorsement for his shoe, launched in Las Vegas the week before Christmas.

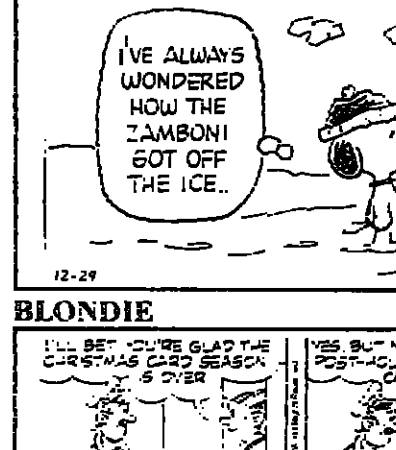
"We persuaded them it is 100 percent legal, naught percent fair," he says. Whether it will catch on may depend on the price. The Predator will retail at about \$175 a pair, far out of reach of those kids whose barefoot skills planted the idea in Johnston's mind. Knowing him, he'll think up some way to rectify that injustice.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

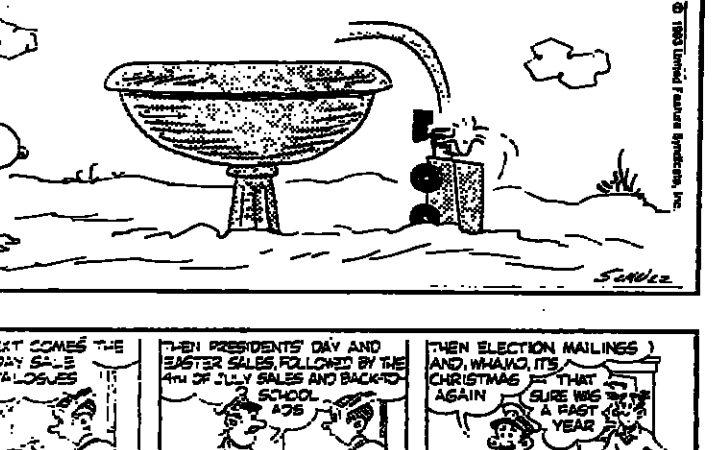
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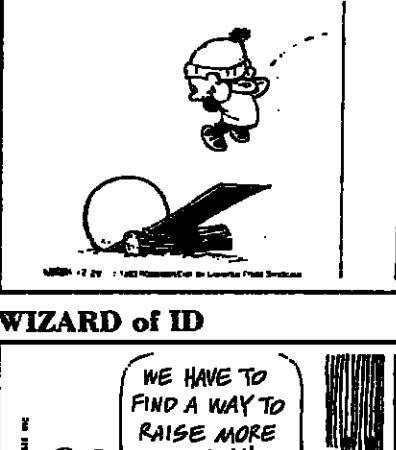
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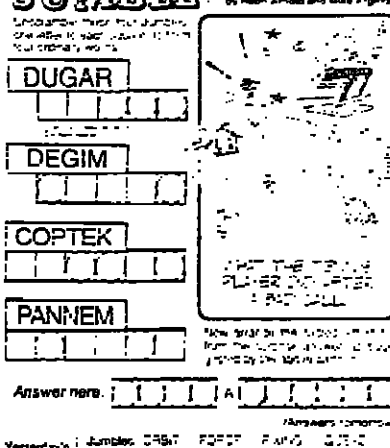
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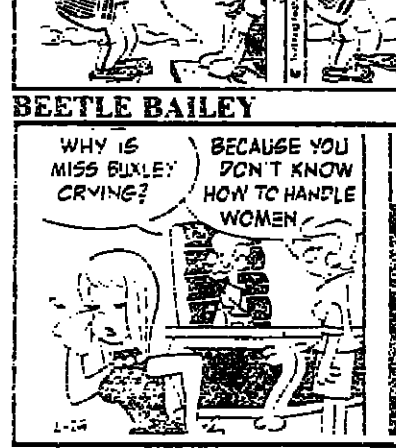
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POSTCARD

A Camp for Tough Teens

By Michael Winierp
New York Times Service

NIANTIC, Connecticut — One of the great frustrations for anyone writing about education or social service reform is trying to determine whether the latest new thing delivers any better results than the same old thing.

A refreshing exception is the new National Guard's Challenge program for high school dropouts. The program takes tough teen-agers, houses them in a barracks for five months, then uses paramilitary discipline, marching drills and lots of classroom instruction to get them their high school equivalency diploma.

Students who pass their educational tests can enroll in further education or training programs and are entitled to a \$2,300 stipend.

Last spring Congress financed \$44 million for 10 of these dropout camps nationwide. In July, Connecticut was the first to open, here at Camp Weicker.

That first Connecticut class has graduated and the results are in. The numbers: In July, 172 students, ages 16 to 18, were enrolled here. Their average reading level was sixth grade; 58 percent were black or Hispanic; 74 percent had not completed their junior year of high school.

Seventy-six of the original 172 received certificates for finishing the five-month program. Of those

76, 35 passed their general educational development (GED) examination.

The two top students, Raspet Pugh and Lydia Street, won scholarships to Eastern Connecticut State University. (Lydia now will have a place to live for four years; her mother and sisters were recently evicted from their Norwich apartment.)

Tynicha Drummonds almost quit with her best friend, Rocheli Ortiz. Rocheli hated soldier stuff, but slowly it dawned on Tynicha, "I love being platoon sergeant."

Gerald Searles, who was kicked out of his house shortly before joining the program, was even more quiet than usual. "My mother says she's looking forward to seeing me," he said.

Connecticut's next five-month session begins in February. The federal government has appropriated \$60 million to continue this and the nine other camps — in Illinois, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Oklahoma and West Virginia — through 1995 and add six new ones next year.

Politically they are popular. Conservatives see a good peacetime use for the military; liberals are pleased that scarce federal dollars go to a social service program.

Major General David Gay, the Connecticut Guard commander, says this first effort taught his staff to be more careful in screening. "You want the tough kid," he said, "but gang members have been a problem."

Eight of the 10 state programs have had gang problems. The Guard has requested that the Justice Department provide gang-intervention training for camp staff.

Gay is satisfied by the first effort, but understands the numbers can be read two ways: 76 inspiring human dramas; or 35 GEDs out of 172. "Success? What do you determine a success to be?" said the general. He offers one last set of numbers.

The Guard's five-month program costs about \$14,000 a teen-ager. Hartford public schools spend about half that in 10 months on a child; however, state prisons spend more than twice that in 12 months on an adult.

Russell Baker is on vacation.

Inside-Outside: Life in the Glass House

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — In the heart of the Left Bank, near the ghostly hulls of Faubourg Saint-Germain hotels particuliers, is a famous, but rarely visited modern house. Translucent from the inside, opaque on the outside, the house has few windows: It is made of glass. Pierre Chareau, a decorator who never went to architecture school, designed this phenomenon known as the Glass House, complete with furnishings, for his friends Dr. Jean Dalsace and Annie Bernheim Dalsace, whose descendants live there still. This is why the house, protected as a national monument, has remained private and confidential.

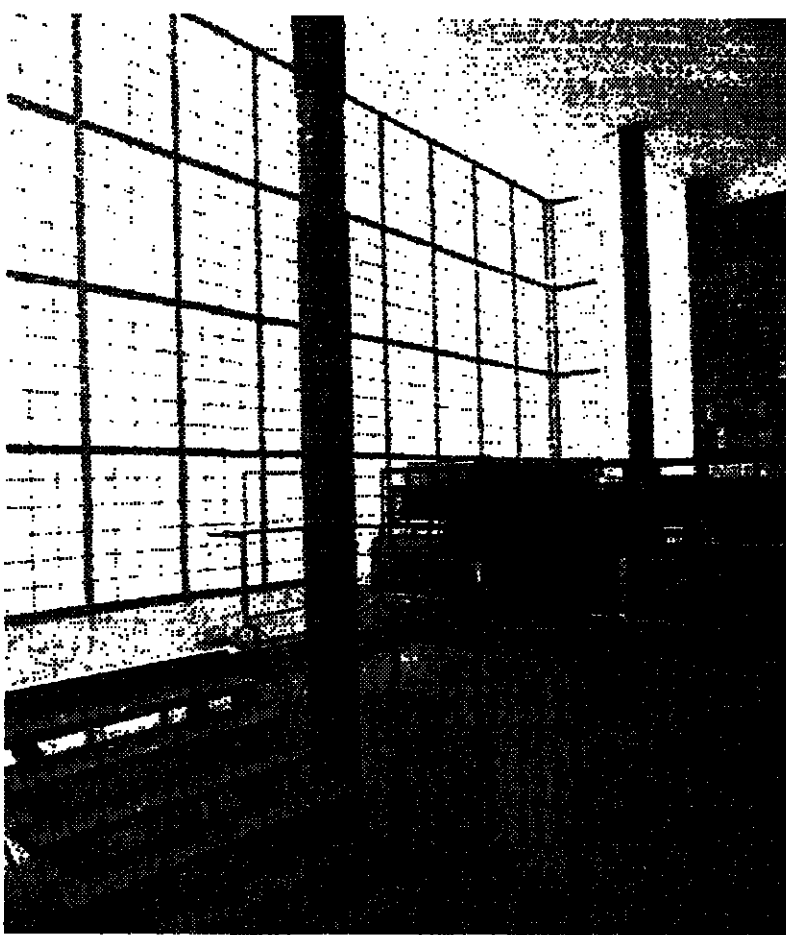
In the 1930s, the Glass House was an event. Lighted up like a Chinese lantern at night, it was a theater for brilliant parties; guests included Max Ernst, Max Jacob, Jean Lurcat, Yehudi Menuhin, Darius Milhaud. When the lights went out in Europe, Chareau left for the United States, where he ended his life in obscurity.

Now an exhibition on his works at the Pompidou Center contributes to a revival that has been building since the '60s, when Chareau was rediscovered by the British architects Richard Rogers and Kenneth Frampton. The show (through Jan. 17) is co-produced with a group called Les Amis de la Maison de Verre, presided over by Aline Dalsace Velly, who inherited — and lives in — the Glass House.

People who live in glass houses use words like light and magic. Marc Velly, the Dalsace grandson, looks back: "Even as a child visiting my grandparents, I was aware that the house was special; you couldn't just barge in and behave like in a house. It was a magic house, with secret corners. I loved playing with the three doorbells — one for visitors, one for the doctor's patients, and a service entrance — each had a different ring."

Velly and his sisters used to spy down on parties from behind the grid on the mezzanine, where you could see and not be seen; they played with Chareau's Tinker-toy-like mobile units — roller beds, fan tables and pivoting bookshelves. But nobody played in Dr. Dalsace's office — a high and private space, flooded with light from the garden; nobody used his special staircase, which led to an even more private study with a soundproof telephone booth. These days, it is the domain of Dr. Pierre Velly, a gynecologist like Dalsace, his father-in-law, as well as an obstetrician.

The theatrical inside-outside house, with its grand salon, shadowy screens and functional furnishings, reflects an age when the arts overlapped and artists met up and merged skills. In the '30s, Chareau had designed sets for the cineaste Marcel L'Herbier, alongside the architect Robert Mallet-Stevens, the painter Robert De-



A view of the interior of Pierre Chareau's Glass House in Paris.

lamey and the couturier Paul Poiret. Through Dalsace, he met artists like Lurcat, who designed tapestries and upholstery and painted a portrait of Annie Dalsace that still hangs in the house.

Few architects before the '20s had put their hand to interior design and few cabinetmakers went beyond their craft. Chareau separated furniture from traditional ornate decoration and popular Art Nouveau curves and placed it in a modern space, linear and light.

"Chareau remodeled space; he had a special vision: He saw furniture as a piece of architecture and he saw a house as a big piece of furniture," Velly says.

It is not everyone's dream to live in a big piece of furniture. Chareau's house was specifically designed for an unusual art-loving couple, devoted to making it work.

Velly recalls the family stories: "When Annie's father offered her a fur coat for

her birthday, she said she preferred a Picasso. She got her passion for modern art from Dolly, Chareau's wife, who had given her English and cooking lessons when she was in her teens; she got bitten early."

Annie was a precocious patron of the avant-garde; her husband was a pioneering gynecologist, a research scientist and expert on sterility, a champion of birth control and sex education, who had a passion for the arts.

A three-story house of glass and steel, not built like a movie set, and the house made of glass bricks from the Saint-Gobain factory had revolutionary features: a ventilation system for hot and cold air, elements in Durahum, mobile and accessible plumbing and lighting fixtures.

Philippe Fouquet, an architect who helped prepare the Pompidou Center exhibition and a cousin of the Dalsace family, calls Chareau's achievement "humble con-

ture with industrial materials." Fouquet, who knows the house from childhood, remembers its impact: "I was only 5, yet I felt the princely refinement of the house. Later, I was struck by how it changed the lives of Jean and Annie, how they had to live up to it — it took courage."

Chareau too needed courage to build a light and airy house in back of a dark 18th-century courtyard. It took him four years. He first had to demolish the old building on the site, but the top-floor tenants refused to be dislodged. His solution was to elevate his office on stilts and build around the original apartment. No draftsman, he invented and improvised on the spot, overseeing each detail personally. His most precious collaborator was the ironsmith Louis Dalbet, whose creations formed the base for ingenious cupboards, folding gaming tables and alabaster cubist lamps, strung up on runners, or set on a pedestal, like the "Nun's Lamp."

Velly feels that despite obstacles and delays, Chareau was determined to pour everything he had into one work. "He wanted to do a chef d'oeuvre and he thought that never again would the conditions jibe."

Although the designer was famous and feted in his day, Velly, who has written three books on his work, says material about him is scarce because he produced little and published less. He built 10 houses, but most have disappeared. One of his last works was a converted Quaker hut for the artist Robert Motherwell in East Hampton on Long Island. With Dolly, Chareau lived in a one-room flat he built on the property until he died. The whole lot was sold for a symbolic \$1, and destroyed.

"Chareau left France in 1939 because he was Jewish. Cut off from his craftsmen and clients, he died in 1950; he was certainly depressed," Velly said. "He was famous in his day, but his fame never went beyond a small circle. The oldest of the moderns, he was born in the 19th century. He opened doors, but was never a militant spokesman for the modern movement. He spoke with his architecture and furniture, but architecture and furniture are mute."

Yet if the house survives, it is because it is more than a structure of glass and steel. It speaks — and is spoken of — with lyric passion.

"If today the impact of the house is so strong it's because of a miraculous meeting between the architect, his gifted craftsmen and his clients," Velly says. "They knew each other so well. It took all those things — and affection and intelligence — to make it work."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

PEOPLE

For a Song, Streisand Gets a \$3.5 Million Gift

Billionaire Kirk Kerkorian is so excited about Barbra Streisand's first paid concerts in 27 years that he's donating \$3.5 million to her favorite causes. Kerkorian is the major stockholder in the MGM Grand Garden in Las Vegas where Streisand will sing on New Year's Eve and on Jan. 1. Groups designated to receive the grants include the American Foundation for AIDS Research, the Gay and Lesbians Alliance Against Defamation and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

Bodyguards helped Princess Diana carry away shopping bags after a brief trip to a mall in Chevy Chase, Maryland, where the princess bought a pair of jeans, sampled perfume and stopped for a cup of cappuccino, during what the British Embassy called a private visit to Washington. Later, the princess was escorted to the Brazilian Embassy, where she is staying. Diana is a friend of Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima and his wife, Lucia.

Meanwhile, Prince Charles is negotiating with the government to become ambassador for British business. The Times of London reported.

Carmen McRae, Louis Bellson and Ahmad Jamal have been named "masters of jazz," joining 37 other musicians so honored by the National Endowment for the Arts over the last 13 years. The awards will be presented Jan. 14 in Boston.

Film crews are expected in Athens, Georgia, in February with Tommy Lee Jones playing the lead role in "Cobb," the story of baseball legend Ty Cobb, who was known as the Georgia Peach. Cobb held the mark for most career hits with 4,191 until Pete Rose broke the record.

A Sotheby's expert has confirmed that a pianoforte bought at auction for £200 (\$300) belonged to Johannes Sebastian Bach and also a composer, who moved to London about 1762.

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Newly Found Sonatas May Not Be Haydn's

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The set of six keyboard sonatas found two weeks ago and attributed to Franz Joseph Haydn may be modern forgeries, several musicologists say.

The premiere performance and a symposium, which had been scheduled at Harvard University in February, have been canceled.

"The initial consensus that the music was Haydn's seems to be falling apart," said James Webster, a Haydn scholar and professor of music at Cornell University. The works, supposedly six of the seven lost sonatas Haydn composed after 1765, were reportedly discovered by an elderly woman in Minsler, Germany.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Latin America, Middle East, and Oceania. Each column lists major cities and their weather forecasts for the next few days.

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CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
1 They have pins at one end
6 Military bigwigs
11 Put in chips
13 Pan-fried
15 Mary Tyler Moore's old boss
16 Queen Victoria's family
17 Strikes out, perhaps
18 Nautilus habitat
20 Unflattering
21 Cub groups
22 Rock music's Tears for...
24 London essayist
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26 Posthumous Forster novel
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1 Ewe said it!
7 Scores of diamonds
8 Make up
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12 "Hunches in Bunches" author
13 Lamb Chop's voice
14 More than misgivings
15 Shoots an average score
16 Deducted style points from
17 Liv Cepone's face
18 Ralph of "Happy Days"
19 Touch up
20 Canyon edge
21 Party letters
22 Political tract
23 Purr-fect pats?
24 Show place?
27 Station that went on the air in 1978
28 Like one 1992 Olympics team
29 Ragamuffin's stare
44 Topsy-turvy
45 L.B.J., e.g.
46 Lena of "Stormy Weather"
47 Ploidy people pick them
48 Like a star for 46-Down
49 River to the Irish Sea
50 Biemarck's predecessor

Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 28. A crossword puzzle grid with filled-in words.

New York Times Edited by Will Shortz. A crossword puzzle grid with some words filled in.

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier. If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.

Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries. Columns include Country, Access Number, and Country. Lists include Asia, Europe, Middle East, Americas, and Africa.



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